FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES, APPEAL OF EUROPEAN CP MEETING IN PARIS

CPCZ's Bilak

AU3011150 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Yesterday Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, addressed the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties on peace and disarmament. We carry the full text of his speech:

Allow me to greet cordially on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee the meeting of representatives of European communist and workers parties, and to convey to you the sincere fraternal greetings of Czechoslovak communists and their wishes for the complete success of our talks.

We value highly the initiative of French and Polish comrades that provided the impetus for the realization of our meeting today, and we voice our deep thanks to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party for the establishment of good conditions for our work.

The question that we are to assess is so topical and so clear that it does not require any long preparations nor agreements concerning its procedure. The urgent need for such a meeting ensues also from the position adopted by each of our parties at the Berlin conference less than 4 years ago, where we expressed "the firm determination to continue to wage... a consistent struggle for the attainment of the goal of peace, for the attainment of democracy and social progress...," to fight for the relaxation of tension, for an end to the arms race and the reduction of armament, and to overcome the resistance of the reactionary circles of the NATO countries to it.

Our party has accepted the invitation to this meeting with full approval, because everything connected with the question of peace and security in Europe touches closely on the vital interests of the inhabitants of our country. The endeavor of the nations of Czechoslovakia to ward off a new destructive war, and to maintain peace on our continent, arises from their historical experience. It is a bitter fact that nothing that has ever occurred in Europe passed by our country and our people. Czechoslovakia was one of the first victims of the Hitlerite fascist aggression, and it was also the last country on the European Continent where shots were fired during World War II.

Our people immensely treasure and guard with all their might everything that ensures for them conditions for a happy and peaceful life. That certainty was given to them by socialism, by Czechoslovakia's alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and by the militant solidarity with communist and workers parties, with all progressive and peace-loving forces. We invest all our strength in the joint fight against any disturbance of world peace, and welcome every step leading to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

We fully share the indignation of nations over the present dangerous course of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, militaristic and war-mongering forces that would like to throw overboard all the positive things that have been achieved in easing international tension, for the sake of their class and world-domination interests.

The ominous intentions of those forces focus especially on Europe, on the soil of which two world wars have broken out. [paragraph continues]

Europe, where the two most powerful military-political groupings confront each other, is designed to become a firing range for new U.S. nuclear missile systems. Those are very dangerous plans, in which European nations and centuries-old irreplaceable values are to fall victim to the goals of American global strategy.

However, the nations of our continent refuse to reconcile themselves to such a bleak prospect. Their determination to wage a resolute struggle against those incendiary intentions is based on their own deep experiences gained, in essence, in the lifetime of just one generation. The horror and suffering of World War II has not been erased from their memories. During the forthcoming celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we shall again recall with all urgency what price mankind had to pay to ward off the Hitlerite claimants for world rule. The death of dozens of millions of men, women and children, the devastation of towns and villages, and the destruction of immense cultural values--all that is a permanent warning for our and future generations.

However, the European nations also have a different, highly positive experience: 35 years of life in peace, which is the result of the untiring efforts of the countries of the socialist community, of the international communist movement and other progressive and peace-loving forces. We communists, proceeding consistently from the needs of the people and their interests, are deeply convinced that the people of Europe will not let themselves be deprived of that basic condition of their existence, that they will not allow the selfish interests of the extreme rightwing and aggressive circles--interests that have nothing in common with the European nations' desire to live in peace--decide about their fate.

We trust that the European nations will not allow the policy of relaxation of international tension and of peaceful coexistence among states having different social systems to be thwarted, a policy that has brought to the broad people's masses--and this not only to the peoples of our continent--the prospect of a life of lasting peace. Europe, where the policy of detente and efforts to safeguard international security has made the greatest progress, has played, after World War II and especially in the seventies, an important role as the peaceful stabilizing factor in global development.

However, now the forces attempting to halt that positive process and to turn developments back to the era of confrontation and instability are again trying to gain ground. The ruling U.S. circles are forcing upon Europe another round of feverish armament. They have initiated an extensive campaign aimed at thwarting peaceful all-European cooperation, at burying the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, and at preventing by all possible means detente in the military sphere. The NATO Council's decision of last December to produce and deploy new American medium-range missiles on the territories of some West European states represents a special threat to peace in Europe. The implementation of those plans would upset the sensitive balance between the military forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO in favor of the North Atlantic pact, and would result in a new round of feverish armament. To prevent such an undesirable development and to enable negotiations on those weapons under conditions of equality and safeguarded security, it is necessary to do everything possible to have the NATO decision of December cancelled or at least its implementation officially suspended.

It is necessary to mobilize the conscience and will of the European nations against these plans. A firm obstacle must be placed on the path of that danger. In that respect, we are ready to cooperate with everyone who holds dear the interests of peace and security in Europe, and we will support every constructive initiative.

It is a matter of course and corresponds fully to the traditions and to the mission of our movement that communists are always in the forefront of the struggle for progress, peace and the security of nations. Our meeting today confirms once again that we are fully aware of our extraordinary responsibility for the further fate of mankind and of the essential necessity for communists to take a determined stand against efforts to threaten peaceful coexistence, and against the danger of a new war conflagration.

That was also the case in the past on all fronts of the struggle for the vital interests of the working people and whole nations. It was the communists who hoisted the banner of the irreconcilable fight against emerging fascism, it was the communists who organized the broad democratic front of antifascists, regardless of political conviction and nationality. Communists and other antifascists from all over the world fought in the international brigades, side by side with Spanish patriots. That was also the case later--on the fronts of the partisan war in various countries of Europe or in the resistance movement in the Nazi concentration camps.

Our people will never forget that apart from Slovak, Czech and Soviet partisans, also members of almost all European nations took part in the antifascist struggle on the territory of our state, especially in the Slovak national uprising. They included, for example, 400 French partisans, more than 100 of whom found their final place of rest in the Czechoslovak earth. A sizeable number of foreign antifascists also fought on the barricades of the Prague uprising exactly 35 years ago. Through their dauntless struggle against fascism and on the fronts of World War II, communists gained great esteem and recognition among the widest masses of people all over Europe. During the postwar period, the authority of communists was further enhanced by the fact that they always acted as the most resolute and most consistent fighters for peace and security, for the relaxation of international tension.

Even today, in a situation when the world reaction has launched a counterattack on the policy of detente, communists extend their hand to all people of good will, regardless of party membership, political conviction, religious belief or way of life, and they call for a unification of forces in the interests of preserving peace.

We welcome today's meeting because we consider it urgent and extraordinarily necessary to say in the right moment a resolute word on these serious problems, problems that are of priority importance for the future of mankind. We are convinced that our meeting will be a fresh and powerful impetus for a broad upswing of the activity of progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for disarmament and strengthening peace, against the attempts of reactionary militaristic circles to unleash a new round of feverish armament and thwart the process of the relaxation of international tension.

Europe, which has become, as a consequence of its development heretofore, the bearer of the noblest traditions of world civilization and culture, and which is the cradle of the scientific world outlook of Marxism-Leninism, must not allow any new destructive war conflagration to break out on its territory. It goes without saying that communists, as the most consistent fighters for progress and peace and consistent heirs and protectors of human values, cannot remain aside from that historic struggle. We regard it as our foremost task to make the decisive majority of the people of Europe understand that it is in their interests to give energetic support to all actions aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation, precisely now.

The CPCZ delegation has been authorized to approve the submitted draft of the final appeal "for peace and disarmament." Our party, the social organizations associated in the National Front and the Czechoslovak people will do all they can for the success of the common struggle, for the implementation of the set goals.

Poland's Werblan

AU020826 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 80 p 2

["Text" of speech by Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 28 April session of the Paris conference of European communist and workers parties]

[Text] On behalf of the party and the Polish people the PZPR delegation wishes to extend cordial greetings to the French Communist Party [PCF], the French workers class and the French people, to whom we are linked by old friendship and by the present close relations. We express our profound solidarity with the French communists in their struggle for the interests of the workers class and people of France and in view of the attacks by reactionary circles against the PCF and its leading activists.

To all the parties represented at this meeting we extend expressions of cordial solidarity and gratitude for their positive attitude to the initiative we have taken together with our French comrades in favor of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The draft appeal submitted to this conference notes at once the concern and worry of all the nations of our continent. There are serious reasons for that. The international situation has become too complicated and is developing in an unfavorable and even dangerous direction, threatening the destruction of the positive changes and values of international life achieved through enormous efforts. Those values are priceless to all nations and must be defended with determination.

Values Priceless for All Nations

Europe has become the main area of the coexistence of states with different social and political systems. At first, the relations between those states were marked by strong tensions. Nevertheless, our continent saw the inception and development of the long-term process of detente and peaceful coexistence. Common cultural and civilizing traditions have asserted themselves. Economic, scientific, cultural and tourist relations have developed extensively. The wounds of that terrible World War II have healed, but nations still vividly remember its terrible experience and the lessons it posed.

The seventies were a particularly important period for the cause of peace. The Helsinki conference reaffirmed the inviolability of the political-territorial system created in Europe as a result of the victory over Hitlerism and of postwar development. The principles of peaceful coexistence were consolidated in international practice. The SALT I accord created genuine prospects for progress in the efforts to curb the arms race. Many humanitarian problems were favorably solved. Fear receded and hope increased everywhere.

Irreversible Social Progress

The socialist countries and the communist parties have the justifiable right to be pleased that it was they themselves who were the champions and promoters of that positive process. Guided by the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence and correctly reading into the predominant social trends of the epoch, they paved the road to detente, submitted and implemented peaceful initiatives and insured for them the active support of the workers class and the broadest masses.

Closely cooperating with their socialist allies, the Polish people and our party have directed their entire policy to the service of peace, and have participated in the construction of its material foundations, political structure and moral base. Poland's relations with most West European countries are developing to mutual advantage. We are especially pleased with our relations with France. People's Poland has been directly responsible for many important peace initiatives and missions.

We highly value the efforts and contributions made for the sake of peace by various forces and groups, which are often far removed from us in ideology. Detente has been successful because it has become a common cause of all states and nations, and of all realistic political forces.

We also bear that in mind now when we have to oppose the negative trends that have become apparent in the international situation. We have a good knowledge of the class sources and motivations of those trends. The profound social and political changes all over the world--especially progress of socialism and the breakdown of the colonial and neocolonial systems--are hindering the efforts of capitalist powers to base their economic development on exploitation of other countries. The crisis affecting the economy, political and social life and the sphere of ideology and morality is aggravating in the capitalist world. These are the results of the irreversible social processes. Everything indicates that in the past few years, the imperialist system has come to be dominated by trends toward compensating those failures by efforts to aggravate tension, to intensify the arms race and to promote the adventurous policy from a position of strength. Beijing is actively chiming in on those trends.

By postponing the ratification of the SALT II accord, blocking progress in the disarmament talks in Geneva and Vienna, violently increasing arms expenditure and deciding to produce new nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Europe, especially in the FRG, the United States and other NATO states have embarked on the policy of undermining the present military balance; that is, of undermining the entire structure of peace in Europe. As you know, all that goes hand in hand with a considerable intensification of the anticommunist campaign, with the spread of war psychosis and with efforts to hinder economic, cultural, tourist and even sports contacts between states with different sociopolitical systems. That unfavorable evolution of the international situation is bound to make nations sit up. However, there is no reason why that evolution should be regarded as irreversible. We have never regarded peace as a gift from heaven--one that is easily obtained and that is self-perpetuating. On the other hand, we will never come to terms with the fatalistic inevitability of tension and hostility among states and nations, and with the inevitability of war. Today enormous forces of socialism, the workers class and the masses are on the side of socialism. More and more people the world over, especially in Europe, realize that cold war and the policy of strength will not solve any problem of our times, and that they can result only in a waste of resources and a violent increase in the threat of a universal nuclear conflict.

The Polish People's Tragic Experience

Like the entire socialist community, the Polish People's Republic attaches special importance to the defense, continuation and intensification of detente. That is a result of our ideology, of the Polish people's best traditions, of the tragic experiences of the generation that lived through World War II, and of the loss of the lives of over 6 million of our citizens.

The strength of our socialist alliances and our own strength serve the policy of peace. That is the foundation of our fatherland's security. Those basic principles are the broadest basis of our people's unity, and unite our party, the ZSL, the Democratic Party, party and nonparty people, all the classes and sections of the working people and all generations and philosophies.

PZPR First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek expressed most clearly our people's universal convictions when at the Eighth PZPR Congress he said: "We must see in good time that those important elements of the structure of European peace that we have been developing with such great efforts for many years are not destroyed.

"If we could not manage to prevent the present negative trends, then--instead of moving gradually step by step along the road of constructing mutual trust, security and cooperation--we would have to devote much time in the future to the task of reconstructing what has been wasted through the fault of the cold war forces."

That profound truth of our times has been effectively expressed in the draft appeal. We are for its adoption because we are convinced that it will become a starting point for new effective actions in favor of peace and detente.

The communist movement is actually the only political movement active among all nations of our continent, West and East. The communists are linked by the profoundly consolidated ideological ties of proletarian internationalism and by a sense of common historical mission. The communist parties are in power in the socialist countries, exert an extensive influence in the capitalist countries and possess the strong support of the masses and extensive contacts with other political forces.

The Declaration on Education in Favor of Peace

We attach great importance to the spread of the idea of peace and friendship within our society and among other nations, especially among young people. For that reason, Poland submitted to the United Nations a declaration on education in favor of peace. The declaration has gained almost the unanimous support of all member states.

However, the present meeting is for us primarily a meeting for political purposes. We wish to appeal with complete openness and trust to all those forces on our continent that are disturbed by the deterioration of the international situation and want to counter such a development, to stop the vicious round of tension and to restore the favorable trends to development. Such forces exist in all classes and sections of the working people and in various political groups. They exist in the socialist parties, among the liberals, in Christian movements and among the activists working to defend the natural environment and to solve the problems of civilization. We pay attention to the commitment of the Vatican and Pope John Paul II in favor of peace and cooperation among nations.

The intensification of the arms race poses the greatest danger to the cause of peace. That is why, in order to prevent that danger, it is necessary to attach the greatest importance to stimulating and developing efforts in the sphere of military detente, disarmament and the construction of mutual trust. Halting Europe's additional armament and, especially, renouncing the implementation of the NATO decision of last December, is an issue that cannot be postponed.

We fully support all initiatives on halting the arms race submitted by the socialist countries collectively and individually. That concerns in particular the familiar, far-reaching Soviet proposals put forward last fall by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We attach great importance to the Vienna and Geneva negotiations. We want to do all we can to insure that the coming Madrid meeting takes place in a constructive manner.

Last February Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of our party, proposed that Warsaw should host an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament so that the present stalemate in disarmament negotiations might perhaps be overcome. We were pleased to acknowledge the support offered for that initiative by our socialist allies and by the fraternal communist parties. We would also like to stress the positive response on the part of the public and government circles in many Western states.

We expect that the appeal to be adopted by the meeting of the European communists will help further strengthen the social support for the idea of a Warsaw disarmament conference.

The thesis of the so-called indivisibility of tension has appeared in the propaganda campaign run by the cold war forces in the past few months. That thesis has also been practiced in the attempts to infect international relations in Europe with the results of the conflicts and hotbeds created by imperialist policy in other regions, especially in Iran, the Middle East or Afghanistan. That is the meaning of the proposals on various sanctions, countercharges, boycotts and so on. That practice is dangerous and profoundly at odds with the interests of peace and with the generally accepted norms of international relations, including, in particular, the decisions and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the past few decades many hotbeds have flared up and bloody conflicts have broken out, to mention only those in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. What would the world be today if those conflicts had been shifted to Europe? However, the policy of the socialist states, the militancy of the forces of peace, commonsense and realism have prevented that. That is why a process of detente has been developing in Europe, a process whose progress has helped tone down tensions and find correct solutions for the other regions of the world. Everything tells us that we should continue precisely that line of action now as well.

New Step in the Struggle for Peace, Security and Cooperation

A number of communist parties have decided not to participate in our meeting. We regret that our intentions have not been properly understood. However, we hope that the conclusions we will reach here and the ideas we will include in our appeal will enjoy the support and cooperation of those parties. We will favor that by all means.

We are deeply convinced that the consultations on detente and disarmament that we will have at this meeting, and that will find their expression in our appeal, will extend the platform of our cooperation with all democratic and peace forces. That will be a new step forward in the implementation of the program for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress that was adopted by the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties.

The PZPR is convinced that the present conference of the European communists will help strengthen our movement, intensify the internationalist ties linking us, and promote the success of our cause. On our part, we will do our best to implement the noble ideas of the appeal.

Bilak Interview

AU0210S6 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 80 pp 1,7

[Interview given by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to unnamed correspondents of CTK, Czechoslovak television and RUDE PRAVO in Paris on 29 April: "Struggle of All Sensible People"]

[Text] At the close of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties, the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave an interview to the correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, Czechoslovak television and CTK.

[Question] What is the significance of the Paris meeting?

[Answer] Every previous meeting of communist and workers parties has been of great significance for the development of the movement and for the attainment of the goals for which it was summoned. I am convinced that this meeting will be of extraordinarily great significance because it was held in Paris, the capital of a country in which the tendencies against the policy of detente, being asserted by reactionary forces in the bourgeois world, do not encounter any great sympathies. Through the fault of American imperialism and its reactionary, war-mongering circles, Europe has found itself in a very dangerous situation. Before World War II, it was only the Soviet Union and, at its side, communists from all over the world that fought against fascism and mobilized the world to save peace. Today the peace-loving forces are incomparably stronger, and communists will do everything they can to mobilize them in order to jointly thwart the attempts to turn Europe into a firing range and to destroy the immense human, material and cultural values that are imperiled by American imperialism and NATO. American imperialism is doing everything to throw Europe into a catastrophe. That must be prevented. All of us who took part in the Paris meeting believe--in absolute unanimity--that enough forces exist to erect a barrier against imperialism's war-mongering plans.

[Question] Before the Paris meeting, the bourgeois press claimed that its purpose was allegedly to "fall in step with Moscow" or that what mattered was the creation of a "center of the communist movement." What has the meeting shown?

[Answer] That is nothing new. Such slanders are old and well-known. As soon as the bourgeoisie begins to lose its positions, which is happening in the world today, it always sounds the alarm claiming that there is a "threat from Moscow" or a universal "communist threat" and similar nonsense. The bourgeoisie has been acting that way since the beginning of the communist movement. The struggle for peace is the struggle of all sensible people. All sensible and honest people--be they Catholics, Protestants or followers of other religions or political convictions--want peace, and there is no need "to fall in step" with anyone in that respect. It is the U.S. aggressive policy that forces the West European countries to toe the line. If Moscow used the same methods that American imperialism uses toward its allies, what a hue and cry there would be! But the CPSU representatives arrived here in Paris as representatives of one of the participating parties, to convey its views and to express the tremendous determination and effort to preserve peace, to prevent mankind from drifting into a war catastrophe. In that event, nothing would remain to be solved in Europe! We were concerned here with preserving peace, and it is that great cause that makes us "fall in step." It is a matter of great pride for communists that such a powerful country as the Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy of peace and invests all its strength to ensure peace all over the world.

SED's Axen

AU022000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 80 pp 6,7

["Report on the Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties in Paris: The People's Interest Requires Continuation of Detente; Hermann Axen: Imperialism Cannot Reverse the Power Balance?]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen conveyed fraternal greetings to the representatives of the fraternal parties. He underscored that the current international situation urgently requires the convening of this meeting of communist and workers parties, and pointed out:

"Imperialism is now undertaking the most comprehensive and dangerous counterattack on peace and the security of the peoples since the cold war period. Its most aggressive and reactionary quarters have set back by far the process of political detente, have stopped the beginning of military detente, and have initiated another round of the arms race."

Capital Has Stepped Up Its Aggressiveness Internally and Externally.

Hermann Axen pointed out that the hostile boycott measures undertaken by the U.S. administration against the Soviet Union, against other socialist states and Iran illustrate the massive shift by the United States to a confrontation course.

The speaker further stressed: "The obstruction to the SALT II treaty, NATO's long-term arms program of May 1978, the separate agreements of Camp David, the naval deployment in the Indian Ocean and in the Caribbean Sea, the NATO missile decision of December 1979--all these and many other facts indicate that the turn in U.S. politics has been prepared on a long-term basis.

"The fundamental reason for the current exacerbation of the international situation consists in the fact that imperialism does not want to put up with the change in the power relationship in favor of socialism and peace, with the consolidation of detente, and with the advance of the forces of national and social liberation.

"This fact, as well as the unusual exacerbations of all the internal contradictions in the capitalist system, have deepened its general crisis to an unprecedented extent. Monopoly capital is seeking a way out of this crisis in stepped-up reaction internally and in increased aggressiveness externally. Another important cause of the confrontation course of the United States is Beijing's transition to open collusion with imperialism. The imperialist quarters want particularly to thwart the strategic line of the socialist countries, a line aimed at achieving, during a protracted period of peace, a comprehensive and decisive superiority of socialism in the decisive fields of the struggle and competition between the two systems. It cannot be overlooked after all that rightist trends are increasing in the capitalist countries. This is blatantly expressed in the atmosphere of hysteria and chauvinism in which the presidential elections are being prepared in the United States. This, too, cannot fail to affect the manner and ways of how decisions on the fateful problems of peoples are being made in the Western countries."

Achievements Must Be Bolstered

"The recourse of the Carter administration to the tools of the cold war does not imply, however, that the world has already returned to another period of the cold war.

This is what the aggressive quarters of monopoly capitalism would like. But they do not determine the course of events either by themselves or in the first place. Imperialism can no longer reverse the international power relationship. The time for this has elapsed; today socialism possesses, primarily because of Lenin's policy and the international historic achievements of the Soviet Union, the proper potential for setting effective bounds to the export of counterrevolution and for creating more favorable conditions for the cause of peace, the cause of national and social liberation. Nor shall we permit the confrontation policy of imperialist forces to deflect us from our principled course for advancing on the road of Helsinki, paved by the socialist countries after many years' efforts, and for bolstering political detente by detente in the military field.

"All this determines the policy of our party, our state, and the alliance of states to which we belong. We need peace and detente to implement the demanding economic, social and cultural aims which we have set for ourselves." The speaker pointed out that more than 13 million GDR citizens have endorsed with their signature the concrete disarmament proposals which Leonid Brezhnev submitted in Berlin on the 30th anniversary of the GDR on behalf of the Soviet Union, and with the consent of its Warsaw Pact allies, and continued: "Detente is of fundamental importance not only for the socialist countries, but for the forces struggling for national liberation and social progress in the world. The perception of the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence is today more deeply rooted that ever among vast social and political forces."

Washington Pursues an Adventurous Policy

"All this has been helped by the positive experiences that have been accumulated in the seventies about the benefit and advantage of cooperation between socialist and capitalist states in the political field, and particularly in the economic field.

This cooperation insures jobs for millions of working people in the capitalist countries in conditions of mass unemployment and crisis, insures a market, sometimes even their very existence, for quite a few enterprises. The allies of the United States are daily made to feel more and more emphatically that submission to Washington's adventurous course involves a serious danger for the national security and political and economic interests of these partners. The war threat in the Middle East is being exploited to blackmail the West European countries and Japan to boycott Iran. These countries, which receive more than two-thirds of their oil requirements from the Persian Gulf region, must fear that their vital interests are to be sacrificed to the aggressive U.S. actions.

"The Olympic games are being misused as a testing ground in order to force the governments of these countries, against the will of sportsmen, to come to heel vis-vis Washington's stance of acting as master in its own house. It is not an anonymus 'power policy' of the superpowers, nor the 'logic of blocs' as such that are the cause of the present exacerbation of the world situation. The U.S. act of piracy against Iran has once more reaffirmed the truism: Were it not for the power and peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states, imperialism would have rushed the world into the inferno of a third world war a long time ago."

To Expose the Motives of Imperialist Incitment

Referring to the present U.S. policy and the fateful logic of NATO's Atlantic solidarity, which threatens to draw the states into the vortex of worldwide confrontation, Hermann Axen underscored the "responsibility assumed by the ruling FRG quarters when actively endorsing the Brussels missile decisions and when exerting for this purpose pressure on other NATO member countries.

It cannot be overlooked that imperialism in the FRG, the second strongest military power in NATO, is distinguishing itself by its aspirations for hegemony and as a forerunner of rearmament and antisocialist incitement." A genuine safeguarding of the FRG's interests is only possible if it unambiguously turns toward the maintaining and continuing of detente.

"More than ever, the destiny of peace now depends on rejecting the irresponsible imperialist slander capaigns against the Soviet Union and the anti-imperialist movements, and on exposing their motives. The campaigns are changing but the dangerous facts, created under their disguise, of stepped up armament and the establishment of new imperialist bases remain."

Facts Reveal a Clear-Cut Language

"In order to mobilize the broad masses for action in favor of peace, these masses must recognize from whom actually springs the threats to peace and to peoples' independence. Let the facts speak up. In the past few weeks, additional contingents totaling 20,000 soldiers of the Soviet Army with their modern equipment were withdrawn from GDR territory. The United States and its NATO partners, however, are pursuing a sterile numbers game. They demand that the Soviet Union carry out additional cuts--naturally without anything in return. The United States has increased its troop strength in the FRG by another 25,000 men in the past few years. The states of the socialist community advocate that the existing military equilibrium should be preserved and that its level should be reduced."

The spokesman of the SED delegation stressed: "Progress in the reduction of armaments and armed forces is only possible if the governments of the NATO states review their destructive attitude and abandon it. The most important task confronting the peace forces in this context is the struggle for cancellation or discontinuation of the implementation of the Brussels missile decisions."

The course toward peace and security can also be continued under the current complicated international conditions. Nothing is more necessary now, on the part of all realistic minded forces interested in detente, than resistance to another round of the arms race, to the poisoning of the international atmosphere in the spirit of the cold war.

New Chances for Collaboration

Hermann Axen continued: "Common sense and sobermindedness, but first and foremost joint actions of the communist and workers parties, of all political and social currents and organizations bound by the ideals of peace and humanity--this is what the peoples of our continent need and to which our present meeting will make its contribution." He went on to say: "The current exacerbation of the international struggle requires more than ever the joint action of the communists, of all fighters for peace--the supreme asset of mankind.

New, greater possibilities for collaboration among broadest circles of the European public are to be derived from joint actions of the communist and workers parties. We have already been able to gather a series of useful experiences in the past few years in that field. Thus Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has addressed an appeal in personal letters to the chairmen or secretaries general of socialist and social-democratic parties with the proposal that they should bring their influence to bear in favor of stopping armaments and on behalf of the detente policy. In addition, fruitful talks were conducted with leading representatives of socialist parties."

"The qualms about deterioration of the current international situation caused by the United States was also expressed at the party leaders' meeting of the Socialist Internationale in Vienna. Among socialist and social-democratic parties, the readiness is growing for a dialog about insuring peace and the continuation of the detente process."

To Further Tread the Road of Helsinki

The SED cooperates with all those striving to further tread the road of Helsinki, the speaker explained. "The appeal submitted to our meeting, which we approve, also agrees with our concern. We very much welcome the proposal voiced here for taking our significant meeting as a starting point for new steps toward an understanding among all communist and workers parties in the interest of collaboration in the anti-imperialist peace struggle. We regard as worthy of consideration the proposal of the Finnish delegation for convening a meeting of all peace forces. Trade unions, organizations of youth, women, former participants in the war, the antifaacist resistance strugglers, atheists and believers all have a common interest to prevent the policy of stepped-up armament, to break up the vicious circle of the arms race, to carry on detente and to make it irreversible. This agrees with the interests not only of the peoples of our continent but of all peace-loving mankind as well."

Bulgaria's Lilov

AU031635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 80 p 5

["Text" of speech by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered at meeting of the European communist and workers parties in Paris on 28 April 1980]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, our meeting has aroused a keen political interest.

The first question to which we must give a clear and correct answer is: Is this meeting a timely and useful one?

The BCP replies to this question in a positive manner and here are the arguments for our "yes."

From the standpoint of the historic moment--the world today faces imperialism's attempt to again return to "the cold war" and to bring confrontation between East and West. A new international situation has been created which, considering the present quantitative and qualitative standards of rearmament, cannot be assessed otherwise but as a dangerous one.

At this point, this dialog between communists, the discussions of the situation and the consideration of some active measures are not only natural and positive but also necessary. From the standpoint of strategy and of the actions of our class opponent, of imperialism--it is clear to everybody that an active international front of all anticommunist forces is being organized that aims at an economic, political, ideological and even sports confrontation against the USSR, the socialist countries and against communism. The counteroffensive is a furious one--furiously anti-Soviet, antisocialist and anticommunist. The task [of the opponent] is to make us disunited, discouraged, isolated and accused of things that have been actually provoked by imperialism itself. It is impossible to remain passive in the face of the unprecedented activity of our class opponent.

From the standpoint of the condition within the communist movement itself--the meeting unconditionally is a positive fact.

The meeting creates conditions and it itself is a manifestation of the dialog, understanding and unity among the communist parties. We are all independent and mature Marxist-Leninist parties and we have no need of any organizatinal center but we are in need of some political forums, of a dialog, understanding and of unity. What would our struggle, our strength and our future orientation be without these things?

The Paris meeting is nothing more or less than a major and indispensable political forum of the European communist parties.

Each party is free, of course, to decide alone whether to participate in this meeting or not. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to work and struggle for the unification of the forces and also to participate in further meetings and initiatives. The cause of peace and detente cannot disunite us. But this cause can and must unite us and rally us by all means.

From the standpoint of the need for rallying all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament--our Paris meeting is expected to play a major, positive role. Is it not clear that this is the basic idea of the Paris meeting, a basis of the appeal and strategy with which we are calling on all peace-loving forces and with which we are confronting the strategy of imperialism? Our meeting does not cancel any future meetings and initiatives--it only suggests them and on a larger scale.

The Paris communist meeting's appeal on unification of the peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament will undoubtedly be heard, and it will also be a constructive contribution to the realistic unification of these forces.

From the standpoint of the situation in Europe at the present international situation--the need for this meeting is more than obvious. The destiny of our peoples, of our culture and civilization are affected. Any further escalation of the tension is dangerous for all, but especially for Europe. Detente is for universal well-being. All countries and continents have benefited from detente, but Europe has benefited the most. Therefore, it is obvious that Europe will lose the most through any antidetente measures. The new "cold war" will bring only evils and nothing good for Europe. The present U.S. policy is a disaster; a great disaster for Europe, primarily for Western Europe itself. We can already see how clouds are again gathering over Europe and how under the unceremonious pressure of the United States, the governments and politicians are moving from their former stands, how business circles are suffering enormous material losses, how scientific and artistic intelligentsia are deprived of their contacts, how the sportsmen are deprived of their opportunity to compete and so forth.

The European communist and workers parties cannot fail to be at their post in this responsible moment for the European peoples and also cannot fail to unify their peoples and themselves.

This is the BCP's answer to the question of the need for this meeting and that is why we are here. It is wonderful that the meeting is taking place in Paris--the city of the commune, a capital of great glory and contribution to human civilization and culture, the heart of the French proletariat and of the French Communist Party--one of the largest and most authoritative parties in the world. The reaction, of course, is replying to the leadership of the French Communist Party with further attacks and mean actions while the communists and the honest people in France and Europe continue their solidarity in a more intensified manner. The BCP, Georgi Dimitrov's party, congratulates you, dear French comrades, and expresses to you and to the fraternal PZPR genuine recognition for the initiative in organizing this meeting.

The second question, the answer to which Europe and the world are awaiting with keen interest, is the assessment of the present international situation. This is a big and responsible question. Each of the present parties here has already answered this question--prior to this meeting and also here at the meeting. Our party did the same. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was determined by the 11th BCP Congress, and an assessment of the present international situation was set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech of 11 February 1980. While highly appraising the discussion held at this meeting, we would like to emphasize the following: The main conclusion which, in our opinion, we must draw now is that peace is threatened and that this is the gravest threat following World War Two.

The ghost of war--this forerunner of human and nuclear self-annihilation is also the most prominent manifestation of the present U.S. policy. This true candidate for the present U.S. presidential elections is officially visiting Europe in a noisy manner and is actually roaming the rest of the world's capitals.

Heavy blows have been delivered to detente. We see that we face a turning point in the foreign political course of imperialism, primarily of the United States--a turn from detente to confrontation and tension.

The present U.S. course is a course of hostility to the USSR and the socialist community, to detente and disarmament. Basic agreements and principles for strengthening peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation have been destroyed one after another. If the United States continues its policy of escalation of tension and if confrontation continues to spread to all spheres of international relations, a critical political situation of deep and grave consequences for peace and detente may emerge.

Certain forces and ruling persons of U.S. imperialism are imbued with the dangerous idea that the balance of power can be changed in the present world situation and that the principle of parity in armaments can be eliminated, thus securing military supremacy and advantages for the United States. The United States wants to secure leadership for itself through armament and force, including military force.

This is the nature, the very nature of the present international situation. We, as communists, understand the main reason for this--the aggressive policy, the aggressive actions of the reactionary forces of imperialism and the general crisis of the capitalist society.

But we are also witnessing something else here for which we should also clearly account. Using the developments in Afghanistan and with the help of enormous, well-coordinated and organized political and propaganda campaign, imperialism is striving to lay the responsibility for the present acute international situation on the USSR and socialism.

Just look around you. Consequences are presented as causes and the causes are presented as effects; the imperialist moves against detente and disarmament are presented as countermeasures against the well-known "Soviet threat." The answer and opposition which the USSR and the socialist countries give to the imperialist action are treated as the prime cause of tension and so forth. We actually encounter a political counteroffensive of imperialism that is not only on a mass scale but also a highly speculative one, manipulating facts very skillfully and not always unsuccessfully.

The real policy and real role of a number of governments, states and parties now differ very much from the image they try to create. We are facing a well-organized total, offensive propaganda campaign. Everyone who underestimates this fact makes a big error.

It is our duty and our task to lift the curtain and to loudly and clearly speak the truth so that it can be heard by all peoples, by all progressive parties, circles and peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

Our strength and our moral reserves are to reveal the truth and nature of the international situation now, more than at any other time. The peoples must know that U.S. imperialism has carried out intentions and plans created much earlier than the present moment. Imperialism has assessed that the present situation was appropriate for carrying out these plans.

What does our party see as the main thing at the present moment?

The great, the general task that we are now facing is to prevent the return of the "cold war", to defend, protect and continue detente. Long live peace! Long live detente!-- This is our slogan, the present slogan of the communists.

This task can be successfully solved only if all the revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces--communist, socialist, democratic, religious and others--are united. It is necessary to mobilize the masses and rouse the peoples to struggle against the military threat as well as for peace and detente. The united front of the progressive forces, the actions of the masses and the willpower of the peoples must be organized against imperialism's counteroffensive. The BCP supports the proposal of our meeting in calling on all progressive and peace-loving forces, without exception, for a dialog, for united initiatives and actions at this decisive moment for Europe. We support the proposed text.

The necessity of unity and unity of action with the other peace-loving forces does not mean, of course, to denounce the unity and unity of action of the communist movement itself. This is absolutely clear and it does not need any proof. It actually is also clear that for the socialist parties, for example, it is not necessary to disband their internationale, or for the nonalined countries to disband their movement or for the agrarian parties to discontinue their meetings and conferences in order to participate with us in the struggle for peace and detente.

Imperialism would like very much to see us disunited now, withdrawn into our national spheres and susceptible to neutralization. It would be even more glad to see us opposing each other. It is not just for this that imperialism is carrying out its notorious policy of differentiation both towards the Western communist parties and toward the socialist countries. Its goal is--erosion of the communist unity and solidarity.

Another thing--a successful struggle for peace under the present conditions is impossible without the enormous role of the USSR and of the world socialist system. The question is not only in the fact that peace and socialism are indivisible but that peace and detente are the body of our foreign policy. The question consists also of the fact that there is not any more powerful factor in the real struggle for peace than the USSR and the world socialist system and that there is nothing else that can replace this factor in the struggle against world imperialism. That is why it should be stated clearly that whoever understands the struggle for peace and detente without unity with the USSR and the socialist countries is actually disarming ideologically and politically the working class and the progressive forces in the world, in every country in the world.

Our party highly values the contribution of the communist parties of Western Europe and of the other capitalist countries to the struggle for peace and detente. In this contribution we see one of the basic factors of the present struggle for peace and detente. We are glad that these parties, although with tremendous difficulties, continue to be a vanguard of their peoples. We believe in their victory and we wish them further great successes and victories.

We also understand the great role of the nonalined movement and of all the rest of the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and detente. We would particularly like to focus your attention on the need for more actively involving in the struggle for peace the world intelligentsia--scientific and artistic--the most talented and authoritative of these--the blossom and conscience of present mankind. The experience of Bulgaria in carrying out two world meetings of writers shows that there is enormous and still unused reserves in this sphere.

The European people have assessed with full justification the CSCE in Helsinki as an event of historic importance. It was a major success and a demonstration of detente. Now we, the communists, together with the other progressive and peace-loving forces must organize the people to defend, protect and consistently implement into life the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The BCP lives and works in the Balkans--one of the complicated areas of Europe. We follow a principled policy of peace, detente, good neighborliness and cooperation with all Balkan peoples. We have not yielded and will not yield to any opportunistic considerations and we have not abandoned, nor will we abandon, this principled and consistent policy of ours. Whoever actually wishes and struggles for peace, good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans has a reliable and unflinching ally in Bulgaria.

Comrades, the eighties of our glorious and anxious century do not promise to be easy. On one hand are emerging global probleme which the present world is shouldering--energy, ecology, nutrition of the people, natural resources, demographic processes, poverty of some of the countries and so forth. On the other hand, the exacerbation of the international situation not only hinders the solution of these problems but also is further exacerbating them. The new arms race which is emerging and which will undoubtedly develop in qualitative and quantitative respects, the instability of international security and the confrontation against detente are making present mankind, and especially Europe, face very difficult problems.

However, irrespective of the complexity of the situation, we are optimistic. We look confidently toward the future. We know that in our epoch there is no reasonable alternative to peace, detente and disarmament, to international cooperation. The policy of "cold war" is a dangerous policy but not a vital policy. Such was the case with "the first cold war" and the same will also be the case with the second one, if imperialism succeeds in imposing it. This policy is not in keeping with the interests of the peoples and cannot be supported by them. Thus it has not any prospects and has no future.

Peace and detente can be secured. The forces that can secure peace and detente are real and mighty forces and they must continue to secure them. It is necessary to mobilize these forces to the extent that will be in keeping with the complexity and difficulty of the task of securing peace and continuing detente. The BCP believes in the realistic nature of this task and is of the opinion that the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties will be of great importance for the struggle for resolving this task. I thank you for your attention.

Werblan Concluding Speech

AU021355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 29 April session of the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties]

[Text] Closing the Paris meeting, leader of the Polish delegation Andrzej Werblan said: Our meeting is nearing its end.

Today we have the right to state that the meeting has been fruitful and has produced good results in every respect. The meeting has taken place in an atmosphere of unity and of a free, fraternal exchange of views and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, our Marxist-Leninist ideas and the historic mission of the communists.

The fraternal exchanges of views and consultations have helped us formulate a clear, class-bound evaluation of the difficult, complicated international situation. We have indicated the sources of and reasons for increased tension and the deterioration of that situation. The reason for it is the aggressive policy of imperialism, which is responsible for the continuation and intensification of the arms race, for the intensification of the danger of war and for the violation of the principles adopted in Helsinki.

We have all expressed our determination to defend detente and to fight for disarmament. We have expressed our profound conviction that it is necessary above all to make strenuous efforts to insure that NATO changes its decision to produce new American missiles for deployment in Europe--that the implementation of this decision is halted--in order to begin, under the conditions of equality and identical security, effective talks on medium-range missiles, which would make it possible to continue the cause of detente and to implement positive changes in the international situation, especially on our continent.

Our party is especially grateful to all the fraternal parties for their support for Poland's proposal that a conference be convened in Warsaw on military detente and disarment in Europe. Our joint consultations have been very constructive. We have unanimously agreed that those consultations should continue through new initiatives and meetings. All those ideas are clearly stated in the appeal we have unanimously adopted. I would like to stress once again that the PCF and the PZPR did everything possible as organizers of the meeting to insure that all the fraternal parties in Europe should participate in it. Also during the meeting itself we have done everything possible to insure that our appeal is open to all the communist parties that have not participated in our meeting. We hope that they will join our appeal.

We have also appealed to the most extensive political, social, religious and other forces interested in the joint struggle for peace and disarmament, for actions against the danger of war and for improving the international situation. We hope that our meeting has created a good atmosphere for such cooperation.

Our meeting and its results will be a good service in our efforts to fulfill our duty and are consistent with our obligations to the workers, to the peoples of our countries and to the entire continent. Of symbolic significance is the fact that our appeal will be published on the eve of May Day--the militant festival of the proletariat--the idea of which was born here in Paris as an expression of the revolutionary traditions of the workers class.

On behalf of the organizers of the meeting I would like to offer cordial thanks to all representatives of the fraternal parties for their cooperation and decisive contribution toward efforts to insure our meeting's success. We express our gratitude above all to the PCF and its leadership, which has insured for us cordial hospitality and such a magnificent atmosphere for our debates. With that allow me to close this meeting of the European communist and workers parties in favor of peace and disarmament.

Appeal to European Countries

For the TASS International Service text of the appeal adopted at the end of the meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament, held in Paris from 28-29 April, see the Communist Relations section of the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS DEATH OF SFRY'S TITO

AU042024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] TANJUG reports that Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, has passed away.

TIRANA RADIO SCORES FRG'S MILITARY BUDGET

AU041422 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0530 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] As reported by the news agencies, West Germany has recently approved a military budget totaling a record figure of DM48.4 billion. This figure is 6.6 percent higher than last year. The marked increase of military spending by the German revanchists reflects their intentions to further strengthen and modernize the military machine upon which they base their policy. It also shows their antipopular policy. The new military budget will be another heavy burden for the people of that country who are also affected by rising prices, unemployment, inflation and so on.

The policy of rearmament and war preparations reflected in the increase of military spending will further depress the living conditions of the broad working masses of that country.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU021320 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 2 May 80

["The Delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Palestine Arrived in Albania to Attend May Day Celebrations"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA)--Upon the invication of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Albania, the delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Palestine headed by the member of the Executive Committee of this federation ('Abd Ar-Ra'uf al-'Alami) arrived in Albania to attend May Day celebrations.

The delegation was welcomed by the member of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Albania, Filip Kota.

Attends Dinner

AU021320 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 2 May 80

["Dinner in Honor of the Foreign Trade Union Delegations That Attended May Day Celebration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 2 (ATA)--On occasion of May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, the president of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, Rita Marko gave a dinner last night in honour of the trade union delegations, which upon the invitation of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania attended the May Day celebration.

Present at the dinner were also the members of the Central Committee of the party Behar Shtylla, Xhorxhi Robo, Xhelil Gjoni and other comrades.

The dinner proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

U.S. 'FASCIST AGGRESSION' AGAINST IRAN CONDEMNED

AU291234 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 80

["Down With the U.S. Fascist Aggression Against Iran"--"Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 29 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial which condemns the U.S. fascist aggression against Iran.

Scandal Which Characterizes the Degeneration and Decay of American Imperialism

The U.S. barbarous military operation against Iran, carried out allegedly to rescue the gang of spies, which for 6 months now is held captive in the nest of espionage of the United States of America in Tehran and which is called the "American Embassy", writes ZERI I POPULLIT failed with great shame. This bandit-like act is another scandal which characterizes the degeneration and decay of American imperialism, the adventurous acts of the President of the United States of America, Jimmy Carter.

In a televised speech on the morning of April 25, Carter, who was confused and broken down, stated that the operation of the landing of commandos in Iran had been planned and prepared since November 1979, that he bore responsibility for the whole development of the action and its failure. He said that this action was unsuccessful due to "technical failure", that the means were not in "readiness", that the aircraft and helicopters "collided" on the ground where they landed. The U.S. President said that during the retreat 8 members of the crews died, while many others got wounded. While expressing his condolences to the families of those killed, Carter shouted: "Long live the bandit heroes". That was all Jimmy Carter's speech.

Carter Is Being Isolated Also by His Friends

This bandit-like action discredited one of the biggest powers, equipped with the most sophisticated technique in the world, the U.S. military power. Its failure revealed the weakness and rottenness of the United States of America. Now, the American people are suffering from a trauma and Carter, the Hamlet of the White House, as the editor-in-chief of the newspaper LE MONDE Andre Fonten has described him in an article, who wanted to show himself like a "lion", is being isolated also by his friends. Indeed, even the U.S. Secretary of State Vance, wanting to separate himself from Carter, gave his resignation.

The Allies of the U.S.A. are Making Haste To Leave the Boat Which is Sinking, They are Finding One Thousand and One Reasons To Get Rid of American Yoke

All the progressive world and the entire international public opinion condemn with profound indignation the aggressive act of the United States against Iran. U.S. imperialism has been put on the bar and the peoples of the world are openly and indignantly telling its ugly crimes. The indignation of the peoples and the anti-American wave which rose in the world, are now compelling even the allies of the United States, who incompletely approved the U.S. sanctions, not to solidarize with and adopt a critical position towards Carter. The latter are making haste to leave the boat which is sinking, they are finding one thousand and one reasons to get rid of the U.S. yoke and acuse Carter of not having informed them for the act against Iran. In this way they wash their hands like Pontius Pilate. Only Thatcher of Britain and Trudeau of Canada praised Carter's tragic "bravery".

The capitalist world, being worried in the climax by the energy crisis and especially by the cutting of the Iranian oil, is in a great confusion, doubting about the U.S. defence. Therefore, it is trying to repair the broken cups.

Soviet Social-Imperialists Rub Their Hands and Think That the U.S. Failure in Iran Will Throw Into Oblivion Moscow's Aggression Against Afghanistan

On their part, the Soviet social-imperialists are rubbing their hands and think that the U.S. failure in (?Iran) will throw into oblivion Moscow's aggression against Afghanistan. But theirs are vain hopes. Both sides, the United States and the Soviet Union, are imperialists, are aggressors. The actions they have perpetrated in Afghanistan and Iran are aggressions. That of the Soviets was carried out and is suffering fiasco, that of the Americans failed with shame right from the start, but it may be repeated after some time. The imperialists, no matter of what country, they are, are savage, arrogant, warmongers. They do not give up such barbarous acts. Therefore, the peoples should combat the imperialist superpowers and mercilessly and uninterruptedly expose them to the end.

The U.S. aggression against Iran, just as the Soviet one against Afghanistan or the Chinese one against Vietnam will have grave consequences on the international arena. They are clear signs showing of the preparations and the aims of the imperialist powers to launch a new world war.

How Is it Possible That an Operation Prepared Intensively For 100 Days Met a Real Waterloo?

The U.S. military adventure in Iran has put the Carter administration in a very difficult position. Now, in order to deceive the American and world public opinion, Carter is trying to find some justifications for the catastrophic failure the U.S. aggressive operation suffered in Iran. But these justifications are fabricated and false.

No one can accept the argument that allegedly one helicopter, then a second one, a third and a fifth one [as received] of the greatest aggressive military force of the world, were destroyed. This is said to save ones face. How is it possible that an operation prepared intensively for 100 days met a real Waterloo? How can it be explained the withdrawal in panic of the other part of commando, which left those killed, U.S. officers, in the hot sand of Iran as food for the crows and the burnt aircraft in the Tabas field? Carter admitted that he has ordered the "halting of the operation" and the "withdrawal" of the commando allegedly for technical failure. But only the failure, the withdrawal in panic and the political catastrophe of the USA are true, the others not.

It Is Possible That the Soviet Might Have a Finger in the Failure of the Operation

It is also said, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, that allegedly the Soviets, through their satellites mixed up the communication of the U.S. aircraft and helicopters, which were taking part in the operation. Such a thing can be done, but not with the Americans who do recognise the manners of such actions. Certainly they had adopted measures long ago against such an eventual interference. If the version that the Soviets cut off the communication of the U.S. aircraft is accepted, then how can it be explained that these aircraft received fully and properly the order to withdraw immediately. Nevertheless it is possible that the Soviets might have a finger in the failure of the operation. It is not excluded that the Soviets, who keep close check on the actions of the Americans in Iran, left them to be committed in Tabas and then sent Carter an ultimatum to stop the operation immediately and withdraw within a few hours the commando, otherwise the Soviet Army would interfere allegedly to save Iran.

In other words to occupy it also like Afghanistan. This supposition is not baseless. Thus, the Soviets were revenging for the blow the Khrushchevites received in Cuba in 1962, with regard to the missiles issue. At that time, it were the Soviet social-imperialists who were covered with shame, this time are the U.S. imperialists. Carter withdrew in panic and with the tail between his legs, like Khrushchev once upon time. It might be a bluff on the part of the Soviet Union, but it had the possibility to invade Iran: It has the troops and bases ready in Caucasus and in Afghanistan.

If we follow this supposition, Carter had not calculated the Soviet factor. He was not prepared for a large-scale confrontation with the Soviet Union. Carter was prepared and thought of executing "a lightning" operation, but the Soviet imperialists did not allow him to conclude it.

Carter Kept the Operation Secret From the U.S. Senate, But it Might Have Been Discovered by the Soviets, Who Checkmated Him Noiselessly

Carter kept the operation secret from the U.S. Senate from his closest collaborators, as well as from his NATO allies but, it might have been discovered by the Soviets, who checkmated him noiselessly. It was Carter, the failure, panic, discredit of the USA and the doubt created everywhere towards it that aroused the fuss. When Carter himself works for the Soviets, why should they discover the true reason for the failure of the American operation? What is important for the Soviets is that the clamour about the failure of the U.S. operation in Iran covers up the clamour about the Afghan problem and other villainies of the Soviet aggressors.

This Operation May be Considered as a Deceptive Action of War To Pave the Way to a Greater Attack

Finally it might be supposed that the Americans have landed a group of paratroops in Iran duty bound to be gathered later and together with the agency the USA has there, kindle the civil war and overthrow the present regime. Thus, Carter might have preferred a great but a temporary shame, in the hope that later, on the eve of the presidential elections, he could score a great victory. This operation may be considered as a deceptive action of war to pave the way to a greater attack. Time will reveal the truth.

The Iranian Revolution is an Example Showing That the Predatory Claws of U.S. Imperialism Can Be Cut Off

The U.S. intervention in Iran is part of the general counterrevolutionary plan to restore the U.S. rule in Iran, reestablish the power of the U.S. multinational companies, take over the lost strategic positions and plunder the Iranian oil. U.S. imperialism lives on the merciless plunder of the other peoples, of the oil of the Middle East, Africa's raw materials, Asia's cheap labour power. The Iranian revolution is an example showing that the predatory claws of U.S. imperialism can be cut off, that the U.S. bondage can be done away with, that any people, small or big, can become sovereign of their own assets. It is precisely the fear U.S. imperialism feels from this example that makes it lose its logic and engage in adventures.

The reports coming from the U.S. capital show that despite their failure the men in the White House, the generals of the Pentagon and the officials of the CIA state one after another that they will repeat in other forms and on a broader scale, their military attacks against Iran. They may threaten as much as they like, but the time when the peoples feared the U.S. whip and the gunboat policy has passed. It is not the Iran of 1953 when the CIA and its agencies in Tehran with General Zahedi at the head, toppled Mosadeq and brought again to the throne the expelled shah. Iran is now involved in revolution. It has become a new example which shows that when a people are determined to fight for their freedom and independence and defend their national sovereignty to the end, there is no force that can break them. The threats and blackmail of U.S. imperialism incite the Iranian freedom-loving people to sharpen still more their vigilance, strengthen the unity and be ready to cope with the attacks of the USA and other enemies who will try to violate their country and rights.

The Albanian People Resolutely Condemn the Aggressive Attack of the U.S.A. Against Iran

The Albanian people, who have sincerely supported the struggle of the Iranian people against the shah and U.S. imperialism and have wholeheartedly hailed the victory of the Iranian revolution, resolutely condemn the aggressive attack the USA undertook recently against Iran. They are convinced that the valiant Iranian people will, as until now, know how to cope with the U.S. pressure and blackmail, foil the manoeuvres and intrigues, break the blockade and renounce the aggression wherever it may come from.

Condemning the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Iran the Albanian people condemn all the aggressions of the imperialist powers against whatever country and people they may be. We condemn the aggression of the Soviet social-imperialists against Afghanistan, of Chinese social-imperialism against Vietnam, of any state that with its armies violates the borders of the other countries to impose its domination and dictate. We are in favour of freedom, national independence and sovereignty of all the countries and peoples, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

PARIS MEETING OF 'REVISIONIST' PARTIES ASSAILED

AU011151 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 1 May 80

["Demagogic Meeting of the Revisionist Clan"--ATA headline]

[Text] TIRANA, May 1 (ATA)--A meeting of several revisionist parties of Europe was held in Paris during the last days of April. The formal initiators of this meeting were the French and Polish revisionist parties, behind which lurk the Moscow revisionists. The label of this meeting too, as well as that of many others organised by the revisionist parties was their "concern" about "peace, security" and "disarmament" in Europe. Such meetings, held at a time when the two superpowers, the USA and the USSR and their aggressive blocs NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, conduct a frenzied warmongering activity in Europe and in other regions of the world, are but demagogic farces. While the spokesman of the Soviet social-imperialists Ponomarev is shouting himself hoarse about peace in the Paris meeting, the Soviet troops, after the fascist aggression against a sovereign country such as Afghanistan, have made themselves feel at home there and are exercising savage violence and terror to subdue the Afghan people. The peoples do not believe any more in these sorts of meetings. Indeed, members of the revisionist clan, even for demagogy, are forced to leave the Moscow revisionists in the lurch. Some of the European revisionist parties did not participate in it, whereas the others, though they took part, admitted that this meeting might indicate everything but not their unity.

Such masquerades organised by the revisionists with the Soviet ones in the lead cannot deceive the international public opinion, the European peoples and those of the whole world.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The first volume of "Enver Hoxha, on Socialist Agriculture--Collection of Works" has come off the presses. This volume contains materials covering the period 1942-1955. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 80 AU]

SOFIA RADIO ANNOUNCES TITO'S DEATH

AU042000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Today in Ljubljana at 1505 Yugoslav time, 1705 Bulgarian time, Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY died.

At 1800 at a joint meeting of the LCY and SFRY Presidencies, the two organs adopted a proclamation on the occasion of the death of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY president. It expresses the deep sorrow of the Yugoslav peoples with the heavy loss, the death of the Yugoslav party and state leader.

Zhivkov Sends Condolences

AU050933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 80

[Apparent text of condolences telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, to LCY Central Committee and SRFY Presidency, on the death of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communists, the entire Bulgarian people and on my personal behalf, I express the deepest condolences to the LCY Central Committee, SFRY Presidency, the Yugoslav Communists and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, on the occasion of the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and SFRY president.

For more than 40 years Comrade Tito led the party of the Yugoslav Communists and has great merits for the success of the Yugoslav people's national liberation struggle against fascism and capitalism and for the construction of modern and socialist Yugoslavia. A noted statesman and politician, he was one of the founders and prominent figures of the nonaligned countries' movement.

In these sad days for the SFRY Communists and peoples the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian working people sincerely wish that fraternal Yugoslavia will develop as a peaceful and stable socialist state. We express our deep confidence that under the leadership of the BCP and the LCY the relations between our parties, countries and peoples will develop and strengthen for the benefit of peace and socialism in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

PDRY POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER ARRIVES 4 MAY

AU042002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee on 4 May Muhammad Salih Isma'il Muti, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Sofia. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM PDRY PARTY SECRETARY

AU021630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received a telegram from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressing gratitude for the greetings in connection with his election as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

The telegram emphasizes that the PDRY people, who are building a new life, are proud of developing their relations with the socialist countries.

The cooperation and friendship existing between our two parties and states which are built on international solidarity, the telegram says, will strengthen and deepen more and more in the service of the glorious aims of our two parties and in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction as well as for peace and socialism.

SOVIET NAVAL UNIT DEPARTS FROM RUSE 2 MAY

AU022006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Summary] "A Soviet naval unit, under the command of Captain Oleg Muravyov, which paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria left for home today."

A group of Soviet veterans accompanying the Soviet sailors also left the country.

At Ruse port the Soviet guests were seen off by Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee and others. Col May Alekseyev, Soviet military, neval and air attache to Bulgaria, was also present.

BOZHINOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAQ

AU041320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] On 4 May a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Iraq on a business visit. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade is also a member of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

LILOV, PARTY DELEGATION RETURN FROM PARIS

AU021548 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has returned home from Paris. The delegation had attended the meeting of the European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET AFGHANISTAN'S BABRAK KARMAL

AU261921 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Apr 80

["Unreserved Support to Afghanistan"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

Stress is laid in the message on the fact that the Bulgarian people warmly welcome the crucial victory of December 27, 1979, which brought about the collapse of the plot of the internal and international reaction, which aimed at diverting the Afghan people from the road they had chosen. This victory raised the April Revolution to a new stage and opened up wider possibilities and prospects to the Afghan people on the road of building up a just and democratic society.

The message reads in part: "We highly appreciate the foreign political actions of the Afghan Government, aimed at guaranteeing a democratic peace and security to the peoples of Afghanistan and her neighbours, at normalizing the situation in that part of the world and in all Asia". The Bulgarian leaders emphasize: "The Bulgarian people, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, express their combat solidarity with the Afghan workers and their unreserved backing to their struggle to defend the independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the encroachments of imperialism, the international reaction and Beijing hegemonists, for building a new society free from any exploitation and oppression, under the leadership of their vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan".

In conclusion the firm conviction is expressed that "the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will continue to develop for the good of the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and security in the world".

TRUD COMMENTS ON SECRETARY VANCE'S RESIGNATION

AU290927 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 29 Apr 80

["The Root of Evil"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)--The resignation or perhaps the dismissal of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is only a detail from the grim "gothic novel", which President Carter is persistently offering for sale at the world market, writes today's TRUD in a signed commentary. The resignation is only a detail, which points to the fact that the White House is intent on destroying all "the king's men" of a more moderate type.

The military-technical failure of the "Blue Light" in the desert Dasht-e Kavir is also a detail. What happened near the Iranian town of Tabas, however, is more powerful than words in revealing that the policy of the present administration of the greatest imperialist state is leading up to a catastrophe.

When the failure of the Carter policy is the topic, the author Josif Davidov goes on, things do not boil down to "competence" or "lack of competence" of the Washington leaders. Actually Carter is governing on behalf and on the orders of those militaristic and reactionary forces of the United States, for whom the policy of tension is tantamount to a rain of gold falling into their pockets. And this is where the root of evil and the source of danger lie.

The socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, the national liberation movement, the working class in the capitalist countries--these are the forces which are to rescue the planet from this policy aimed at a destructive nuclear catastrophe, stresses TRUD.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO TITO'S DEATH

Death Announced, Achievements Noted

LD042218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] After a long and serious illness, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, died this afternoon at a Ljubljana clinic.

On May 25 he would have been 88.

Josip Broz Tito was born in 1893 in the village of Kumrovec, in Croatia, to a peasant family. In the period before World War I he worked as a metal worker in various towns in Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany and, in 1912, also in Bohemia--in Cenkov near Horovice.

He was 18 when he joined the Social Democratic Party. He was arrested at the start of World War I for antiwar propaganda. He was then sent to the front where he sustained a serious injury and was taken by the Russians as a prisoner of war. He was freed by the February revolution of 1917. For his participation in the July demonstration in St Petersburg against the provisional government, he was imprisoned and sent to the Urals.

In October 1917, in Omsk, he joined the Red Guards, participated in the fight against Kolchak's forces, and, together with the Bolsheviks, was winning the peasants for the revolution.

After his return home in 1920 he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and actively participated in its work. In December 1934 he was elected a member of the Central Committee and a member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. From 1935-36 he worked in the Secretariat of the Communist Internationale in Moscow. After his illegal return to his country he was, in December 1937, elected as general secretary of the party Central Committee. He stood at the head of the party until his death. He has been the party's chairman since October 1966.

During World War II Josip Broz Tito was in charge of the armed struggle of the nations of Yugoslavia against the fascist occupants. In 1941 he became the supreme commander of the National Liberation Army and the partisan units. Two years later he was decorated with the title marshal of Yugoslavia and was elected chairman of the National Council for the Liberation of Yugoslavia, which acted as the highest body of people's power on Yugoslavia's liberated territory.

The postwar construction of a socialist society in Yugoslavia is connected with his name. From 1945-63 he was the chairman of the federal government and president of the Federal Executive Council since 1953, and from 1953 until his death he was the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In 1961 Josip Broz Tito played a role in the birth of the nonaligned movement, which has played a positive role in the struggle of nations against imperialism and colonialism, and for peace and detente. Tito was one of the foremost exponents of this movement. For his fight against fascism and the postwar construction of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito was awarded many Yugoslav and foreign distinctions. Czechoslovakia twice awarded him the White Lion of the First Order, and the Soviet Union--among other distinctions--the Lenin prize and the Order of the October Revolution.

Condolences Cable

LD042106 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [words indistinct] Gustav Husak and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent on Sunday a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council on the death of chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President Josip Broz Tito. "We are deeply moved to hear of the death of the great statesman, politician, revolutionary and military official, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

"All his life was closely connected with the revolutionary movement and the struggle of the Yugoslav working class. He played the decisive role in the activity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which mobilized the Yugoslav people for overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie and landlords, in the hard conditions of underground activity and persecution.

"The name of Josip Broz Tito will for ever remain linked with the heroic struggle of the nations of Yugoslavia during World War II, which entered the [word indistinct] of the struggle of European nations against fascism. Holding most responsible party and state posts after the liberation, he largely contributed to the successes of the socialist construction in fraternal Yugoslavia," the message said. "The international communist and workers' movement loses in Comrade Josip Broz Tito an outstanding official, a fighter against fascism, imperialism, colonialism and racism, a fighter for the ideas of socialism, peace and progress all over the world," the message said.

"For the people of Czechoslovakia, the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito means the loss of a great friend, who has personal merit in the development of the traditional relations and cooperation between our parties and countries," it said.

Josip Broz Tito was a loyal son of the nations of Yugoslavia, a wise and respected statesman, a co-founder of the movement of the non-aligned countries, who put his life experiences in the service of maintaining and strengthening world peace and understanding among nations, the message said. "Accept, dear comrades, the deep condolence of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and all Czechoslovak people," the message said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VANCE, IRANIAN RESCUE ATTEMPT

RUDE PRAVO on Vance

AU021141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 7

["(ZR, CTK)"-Signed Teheran/Washington dispatches: "The United States Has Not Ceased Its Threats: After the Failure of the U.S. Invasion of Iran"]

[Excerpt] Vance Against the Military Adventure

On Monday [28 April] official Washington sources announced that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had resigned from his post. The president has accepted his resignation. He appointed Vance's deputy, Warren Christopher, the new acting secretary of state.

Certain objections that Vance had in regard to the official foreign policy of President J. Carter are being cited as the main reason for Vance's resignation. According to press agency reports, the claim that Vance was opposed to the military attempt to free U.S. hostages in Tehran was confirmed by a high White House official on Monday.

Not since Secretary William Jennings Bryan's resignation in 1915 has a U.S. secretary of state resigned in protest against U.S. foreign policy.

In any case, Vance's resignation--which represents the seventh change in the Carter administration--is an expression of the conflicts at the highest levels of U.S. Government. Above all, the rivalry between the secretary of state and the President's adviser for national security has again been displayed. The ambitious Zbigniew Brzezinski has elevated himself to the role of supreme authority in the formulation of foreign policy. After all, he has never made any secret of his wish to unsaddle, like his predecessor Henry Kissinger, the secretary of state and also to put his hand on the executive apparatus of the foreign policy.

Bratislava PRAVDA on Vance

AU021007 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Apr 80 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "A Word on Events; Leaving Carter's Boat"]

[Text] After the total military action fiasco in Iran, Carter's foreign policy has received another blow which discredited it again internationally, particularly in the eyes of the allies of the United States. Cyrus Vance, the 63-year old secretary of state, resigned from his post because--as he himself said--he cannot support the foreign political course of President Carter and his advisers. This is the first time since the resignation of William Jennings Bryan in 1915 that a U.S. secretary of state has resigned as a protest against U.S. foreign policy.

Although Vance's resignation is not the direct consequence of the dangerous U.S. gamble which even cost the United States human lives, it is in fact the culmination of Vance's reservations about the whole series of errors and mistakes of Carter's foreign policy. In recent months, Secretary Vance had disputes with Carter's advisers not only about the Iranian issue, but also about issues pertaining to the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. While Brzezinski advocates a policy of acting from the position of strength, the more realistic Secretary Vance was in favor of negotiations and agreement with the Soviet Union. In regard to relations with China, Vance warned against rapprochement between Washington and Beijing, but Brzezinski--with Carter's consent--started secret negotiations, which in the end led to the Sino-American alliance aimed against the Soviet Union.

Cyrus Vance also did not fully identify himself with U.S. Middle East policy. He did not see the final solution in the Camp David accords, but instead saw the contrary--the danger of the United States being isolated from the rest of the world, which is what has actually transpired. Vance regarded his appearance before the International Olympic Committee in Lake Placid, where he demanded--in President Carter's name--actions condemned by the entire Olympic movement and which the press described as "unfortunate," as damaging to his personal prestige. And then came the ill-fated U.S. commando action in Iran. Drawn up by Z. Brzezinski, Vance had said beforehand that he did not recommend the action, that he was even against it, and he declared that should it take place, even if it was successful, he would submit his resignation for "reasons of principle...."

The subsequent developments signalled Vance's departure, and although his resignation did not come as surprise to circles in Washington, it nevertheless accentuated the dramatic atmosphere of crisis in the White House. In any case, the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state is a political and moral slap in the face for the United States. It confirmed--particularly to the U.S. allies--that Carter's policy has serious cracks and that it cannot be completely relied upon. In Western Europe there is even concern that after Vance's departure the Brzezinski concept of confrontation will prevail, and this will have an unfavorable influence in Europe. Vance is a career diplomat. Contrary to Brzezinski he knows that with the present division of forces in the world, only negotiations and not military strength can resolve problems.

Thus Zbigniew Brzezinski remains the first officer on Carter's boat. His advice has certainly not helped President Carter to date, even if it has caused no harm. The debacle in Iran has had a negative impact on the President's election campaign, a matter which unexpectedly showed in the Michigan primary. The situation that has arisen in the U.S. Government unfortunately indicates that Carter will continue his adventurous foreign policy course, aimed against the relaxation of tension.

Prague on Raid, Presidential Election

LD032246 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A week has already gone by, and still various speculations are being made as to why President Carter gave an order to launch the action in Iran, which from the very beginning had not the slightest hope of succeeding--if, of course, he really had the lives of the U.S. hostages in mind. After all, a single shot fired by accident during the action could have aroused the well-armed citizens of Tehran, and surely no one would have returned from the U.S. commando raid. Tehran is a city of a million people, and not a practically empty Entebbe airport.

The view that Carter's thinking was mainly concerned with the political aspect of the matter and that it was not at all concerned with the humanitarian side is gradually gaining strength. For him, the freeing of the hostages would have meant electoral victory. U.S. prestige would have increased, especially in the Middle East. Success would have also strengthened the U.S. position vis-a-vis the West European countries, which have begun lately, in their own interest, to dissociate themselves markedly from U.S. policy.

This is one part--surely incomplete--of Carter's thinking. The other part, as indicated by the press, is probably his thoughts on the possibility of failure, meaning the penetration into the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but without the possibility of rescuing the hostages, or to say it crudely, their death during the fighting for the compound. This would have caused, especially in the United States, a strong anti-Iranian indignation. But this, too, would have increased Carter's hopes for an election victory. A strong man who went courageously to defend the weak ones--no one would have noticed that he would have in fact sent them to their deaths. Such a failure, too, would have led to the strengthening of U.S. influence on West Europe, which would inevitably have to back up their big ally. Support at home as well as from the allies would, on the other hand, have freed Carter's hands for further military measures. It would have provided arguments for the introduction of a more severe embargo, including an embargo on food and medicine.

Carter could not have envisaged that the whole action would end at the frist stage. The commandos, who practiced an assault on embassy buildings on a model of that compound, did not manage to get into Tehran at all. The best helicopters of the U.S. Armed Forces did not reach their destination because of technical failures. Specially trained pilots of giant aircraft left the wrecks of their machines on the ground, and, beside them, unfortunately, eight dead--and all this without any clash with Iranian units. What would the situation have been had there really been any fighting!

Politicians and propagandists of the bourgeois world are currently trying to conceal the fact that the only result of the entire action is a big scandal, and proof that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of foreign countries and the like are for the United States but an empty notion, and that irresponsibility is the feature of its policy.

Certainly, one cannot agree with that the Iranian students who are holding U.S. diplomats, but one cannot agree at all with action such as the one mounted last Friday. Not only did it put the lives of 50 people at risk, but also endangered peace in the whole area and perhaps even more. There is therefore only one way to resolve the disputes--by negotiations and in no other way.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON ELECTION RESULTS; U.S. PILOTS CRASH

LD042202 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC wrote on Sunday that the Islamic Revolutionary Council's Commission of Inquiry cancelled the results of the first round of the parlaimentary elections in 17 constituencies because of "unqualified interference, unsuitable atmosphere, disorders and the influence of the former secret police SAVAK".

Most of the constituencies are in Kordestan and Azarbayjan. Referring to a statement of the Interior Ministry, the paper said that new elections in these constituencies would be held after the second round is completed in the other constituencies. Thus only 81 of the 98 deputies elected in the first round remained. The paper said, however, that on May 9 the second round of elections will take place only in 116 constituencies.

Meanwhile, Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran said in an interview for the Paris daily LE MATIN that the U.S. hostages would be freed if a special international tribunal condemns the past U.S. activities in Iran. He said that only then could there be talk of releasing the hostages whose detention is not an aim in itself.

Two pilots were killed after their F-14 jet plane crashed yesterday after taking off from the aircraft carrier Nimitz cruising in Arabian Sea.

FINLAND'S VIROLAINEN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Arrival 2 May

LD021824 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Finnish parliamentary delegation, led by Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen, arrived here on an official visit on Friday, at the invitation of member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Alois Indra, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Lucera and other Czechoslovak representatives.

Activities; Talks With Indra

ID032132 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Finnish parliamentary delegation, led by Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen, was received here on Saturday by Deputy Chairman of the Czech National Council Oldrich Volenik.

He informed the Finnish guests of the mission and structure of the council and its present tasks in the construction of the society.

Johannes Virolainen thanked for the reception and informed the representative of the Czech National Council of the work of the Finnish parliament.

Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra gave a dinner on Saturday night in honour of the Finnish parliamentary delegation.

Earlier in the day the Finnish delegation visited the town of Lidice, and paid tribute to the victims of the Lidice tragedy.

More on Talks With Indra

ID041436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The official Finnish parliamentary delegation led by Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen was received in Prague today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He briefed the guests about the development of our society during the past years and infomed them of the work of the Federal Assembly.

Afterwards, Comrade Indra devoted a large part of his talk to a discussion of the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy. He stressed that Czechoslovakia is a state which lends all-round support to the ideas of peace and understanding among nations. As an active participant in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki it has promoted these ideas purposefully. He also praised Finland's role and participation in the successful course of the conference and condemned attempts by reactionary, imperialist forces to frustrate the existing, favorable developments in international relations.

Comrade Indra went on to recall the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations and stressed that their good level constitutes a basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Finnish cooperation.

Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament, said that Finland, like Czechoslovakia, firmly supports the relaxation of international tensions and a total and general disarmament of the world. He said that the similarity of views of both sides on these issues creates prerequisites for the further development of all-round bilateral cooperation.

DZUR RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION TO LIBERATION CELEBRATIONS

ID041448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, today received in Prague a delegation of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. The delegation, which is led by Army Gen Aleksey Luchinskiy, hero of the Soviet Union, is attending the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The reception was also attended by other members of the Collegium of the Ministry of National Defense, and by Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsen, senior representative of the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

ID041314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague for Moscow today to attend the 95th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The delegation is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in CEMA.

POLEDNIK INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

AU021337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Dispatch by RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent Vladimir Divis: "Firm Bonds of Friendship; Conclusion of Czechoslovak Party and Government Delegation's Visit to Afghanistan: Comrade J. Polednik's Interview"]

[Text] Kabul/Prague, 29 April--At the close of their 6-day official official visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] the members of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Comrade J. Polednik met once again with the highest DRA party and state representatives.

In the course of the friendly meeting at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul, which was also attended by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA premier, as well as by other members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the party's Central Committee and government bodies, both the members of the Czechoslovak delegation and the Afghan comrades again openly expressed their determination to continue to develop mutual cooperation in all areas of political, economic and cultural life.

In the course of the last 2 days the highest Afghan representative also received the members of a delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union led by Jozef Husar, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union.

On Tuesday [29 April] the Czechoslovak party and government delegation returned home. At the close of its stay in the DPA the head of our delegation Comrade J. Polednik granted an interview to the special correspondent of RUDE PRAVO and to the other journalists that accompanied the Czechoslovak delegation that had attended the celebrations of the second anniversary of the April revolution.

[Question] With what impressions are you leaving Kabul and how do you assess the present situation in this country?

[Answer] Our delegation took part in the festive session of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government and we watched a military parade and a subsequent rally. We had the opportunity to meet and to speak with many people. We have convinced ourselves that the Afghan people take pride in the results achieved since the April revolution. The overall atmosphere of the festivities has also demonstrated the strength of the Afghan revolution and the people's firm determination to continue the path on which they have set out. That was manifested particularly at the rally where thousands of placards, banners with slogans and ensembles dressed in national costumes expressed a sincere attitude to the people, to the country and to the new party and government leadership. As regards the present political development in the country, it is marked by the struggle against some domestic reactionary forces, remnants of the bourgeoisie and feudal lords and, of course, also against foreign interference and aggression. What is important, however, is that the people are determined to defend their revolutionary gains. That is why they engage in their everyday work; the streets of the cities are very busy and stores are well-supplied with all kinds of goods. I think that the general atmosphere of the festivities epitomized the strength of the Afghan revolution.

[Question] You were received by the highest Afghan representatives, you had several meetings with Comrade B. Karmal. On what did you confer with him?

[Answer] He expressed, above all, the deep sympathies of the Czechoslovak people for the struggle of the Afghan working people.

Comrade Karmal and other Afghan party and state representatives expressed their sincere thanks for that support. Comrade Karmal spoke in detail about the developments in his country and particularly appreciated the great support being extended to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. He explicitly said that without that specific political, moral, economic but also military aid the revolution could not successfully develop and only with great difficulty would it be able to ward off the attacks of reactionary counter-revolutionary forces supported from abroad. He also told us that at present priority is being given to the consolidation of the party's unity; to the establishment and development of social organizations--trade unions, youth and women organizations and so forth; and to the formation of a patriotic national front that would be a link between the party and the broad masses and would permit them to participate in shaping and implementing the revolutionary program.

[Question] How do you assess present Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and in your view what are the prospects for the development of cooperation between the CSSR and the DRA?

[Answer] It is known that a Czechoslovak-Afghan agreement on economic cooperation and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation were signed recently. That is a concrete program of cooperation. That program is not restricted just to the economic sphere but includes political cultural and other forms of cooperation in all areas of life. The Afghan comrades themselves confirmed that it is very beneficial to meet and to exchange findings and experiences not only on the state level but also on the level of social organizations and in the sphere of culture. By the way, the present festivities were attended by the [Czechoslovak] state song and dance ensemble and the response to their performance was, I think, very good. I think that the development of our cooperation to date and all the things that links us, especially the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, provide guarantees that our cooperation will continue to expand successfully. I am convinced that cooperation is not only in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Afghan peoples but also to the benefit of progress and peace in the whole world.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF PARIS MEETING ON DISARMAMENT

AU021745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Zdenek Horeni and Zdenek Porybny: "To All, Whoever They May Be"]

[Text] The Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties did not create any so-called center and its participants did not even strive to do so, as claimed provocatively by various malevolent prompters from among anticommunist ranks. Nor did it adopt any public, let alone "secret", resolution of organizational nature--no one who did not take part was criticized or "excommunicated," expelled from the communist movement.

The main contribution of the meeting is its final document--an appeal of communists to the nations of Europe. The document makes it clear already in its language, tone and wording that it does not appeal just to the ranks of the communist movement but far beyond its borders, to the broadest masses, "to all, whoever they may be," and does not appeal just for the sake of appealing. It is the communists' sincere offer to conduct a broad peaceful dialogue with other left-wing and democratic forces, with Christians and miscellaneous political groupings having as their common denominator the endeavor for a life in peace in Europe and in the world and the endeavor to prevent the outbreak of a new world war. Moreover, in their appeal from Paris communists offer an action-promoting dialogue. They are not interested in theoretical discussions about the usefulness of peace and the harmful nature of war. They are interested in joint actions and specific acts in the interest of mankind's common longing to live in peace. That is why the relatively concise appeal lists a number of specific tasks that should be given priority in joint actions.

The appeal to the European nations is thus the main result of the meeting in the Meridien Hotel in Paris. However, it is not the only result. Even though there is no document in which the participants in the meeting express their experiences from this consultative session it is indisputable that they acquired many important findings for the further activity of the international communist movement. It is, above all, the recognition of the expediency and usefulness of such meetings of an operative character. Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed this idea in his speech in Paris when he said that the question on the agenda, the question of peace and disarmament, is so topical and clear that it does not require any long preparations nor agreements concerning the meeting's procedure. It requires, as was said unequivocally in other statements, the good will to solve jointly and collectively various questions with which life confronts the communist movement.

The Paris meeting was not intended to be a "conference" or a "consultation." Its initiators and organizers avoided those terms and preferred the term "meeting" to stress that it involves a maximally flexible and frank exchange of views. Everyone who would like to claim that during other meetings of communist party delegations there was no frank exchange of views would be mistaken. That spirit and principle has always been a permanent part of all international meetings, consultations or conferences of communist and workers parties. The meeting in Paris was no exception in that respect.

Representatives of 22 parties met in the Meridien Hotel. It is known that some parties did not send their delegations to Paris for various reasons. The frank and fruitful exchange of views in the Paris discussions minimized the absence of others. [paragraph continues]

That is the general opinion of the participants in the Paris meeting. The significance of the appeal to the European nations and the significance of the meeting itself were not reduced by the absence of some parties. They were not made less valuable.

The Paris meeting was prepared over a period of several months in the course of which the French and Polish communists as the initiators conducted negotiations with each European communist and workers party. It is natural that they could not force any party to do what it did not wish to do and it is just as natural that they could not give priority to the wishes of one party against the wishes of the majority. The view prevailed among this majority of European fraternal parties that he who does not wish to take part in consultations about peace and disarmament cannot require that the other communist parties, too, abandon the efforts they want to exert for the benefit of peace.

On Tuesday the participants in the Paris meeting left the conference hall in the Meridien Hotel with the conviction of having accomplished a good, important and highly useful act,and with the conviction that in the final document they had expressed the sentiments, wishes and longings of all communists in Europe and of all honest people who realize the necessity of a purposeful and resolute struggle for peace.

JIRI PELIKAN CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF EAST BLOC

ID010807 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 9

[Unattributed report on Jiri Pelikan undated lecture in Madrid: "Democratization in Eastern Bloc Countries"]

[Text] Shortly before leaving for Barcelona to attend the seminar on the Eastern bloc countries organized by the magazine EL VIEJO TOPO which began yesterday, former leader of the 1968 Czechoslovak democratic reform Jiri Pelikan delivered a talk at Madrid's Pablo Iglesias Foundation.

Under the heading of "Prospects of Democratization in the Eastern Bloc Countries," Jiri Pelikan's remarks to a large audience which filled the hall at the socialist institution centered on the possibility of a change based on the attitude toward change among the mass of citizens and within sectors of the ruling parties, and still within a specific international context.

Fernando Claudin, director of the Pablo Iglesias Foundation, introduced the speaker, emphasizing his rise within the communist movement, the international students association and Czechoslovak television in 1968 and his present membership of the Italian Socialist Party, on whose ticket he was elected deputy to the European parliament.

Same Ideal

"If in the past we accepted the limitation of freedom and justice," Mr Pelikan began, "it was in the hope of extending them in the future. Obviously we have now abandoned many myths, but not our ideals."

The European parliamentarian proved less pessimistic "than those who say that the situation in the Eastern bloc countries will not change for several generations". He said that the only possibility of change there is divorced from any return to capitalism or to the model which existed before 1968 and which was restored in that same year.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a Western-style system of parliamentary democracy is possible," His opinion is that the best possibility lies in the democratization based on the present situation.

The well-known Czechoslovak exile drew a distinction between nationalization and socialization of the means of production and said that the former situation exists in the East European countries.

To achieve real worker participation in the control of the economy, he said, referring to the "Prague spring" experiment, we beganby creating workers councils, whose purpose was the election of managers and assistant managers for enterprises, acquaintance with and discussion of the production plan and of how to distribute production.

He also said he was in favor of decentralized planning so as to cope realistically with the needs of the various sectors of the economy and the population.

Pluralism

One of the ideas which Jiri Pekikan criticized was that the communist party is the workers' only spokesman and representative. "In a socialist democracy the working class still plays a leading role and can express itself through various means." He discussed the need to combine representative democracy and grass roots democracy and attached great importance to the role of the workers councils, trade unions, cooperatives, municipalities, and so forth.

"Every political change that is carried out," he said, "must take into account the deep-rooted nature of the social and economic changes that have taken place."

He also drew a distinction between "democratization" and "liberalization," describing the latter as a series of economic concessions by government, including greater tolerance and the former as a more thorough change with popular involvement.

"Some friends believe that the failure of the 1968 experiment marked the end of the era of reforms from above and that a gradual change is now impossible," Pelikan said. Nevertheless, he stressed that the existence of organizations such as the Charter 77 movement, the Polish Workers Defense Committee, and so forth, reveal--despite the fact that they are small--the existence of a grass roots social movement which could manage to combine with the change of mentality within the ruling party and state apparatus.

Conditions for Change

In the speaker's opinion there are three conditions for socialist democratization: the participation of at least part of the working class, in cooperation with the Marxist intellectuals, which will supply alternatives to the movement; a dialogue between the grass roots movement outside the party and the institutions and the regenerative sectors within them; and last, favorable international conditions (simultaneous change in several Eastern bloc countries, international solidary, and so forth).

Inthe final part of his talk, Mr Pelikan stressed the two existing conceptions of detente to which he referred at Thursday's press conference and ended by emphasizing the essential importance of change in the Eastern bloc to the advance of democratic socialism in the Western countries, which is directly related to a policy of detente, and does not imply maintaining the status quo in either bloc, but implies a guarantee of progress and general democratization.

During the debate which followed Pelikan's exposition several topical issues were discussed, such as the West European left's attitude toward the subject of the talk, the Afghan crisis and the possibilities of regeneration in the Soviet Union.

CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES PETITION PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD021601 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Three Charter 77 Signatories Appeal to Mr Marchais"]

[Text] Three Charter 77 signatories, Mr Vaclav Havel, Mr Jiri Dienstbier and Mr Vaclav Benda, have sent a message to Mr Georges Marchais from their prison in Hermanice. They asked the PCF secretary general to speak at the European communist parties' meeting in Paris on behalf of Czechoslovak political prisoners imprisoned for holding illegal views. For its part, the Committee for the Defense of Freedoms in Czechoslovakia (set up in January under the chairmanship of Artur London) sent a letter on 28 April to the Czechoslovak delegation at this conference asking the Prague authorities to declare a general amnesty on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation.

REGIONAL, CITY PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSS 5-YEAR PLAN

AU021132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Conference of Secretaries of Industry"]

[Text] Prague, 28 April--A conference of secretaries of industry of the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party regional committees and the Prague and Bratislava city committees was held on Monday [28 April] in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the CSSR Government directives for working out the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development and the draft directive for working out the 1981 implementation plan. A detailed expose on these problems was submitted by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The negotiations were attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member; and Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

Toward the end of the conference comrade Josef Kempny stressed the responsibility of party bodies and organizations for the consistent working-out and fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee on these problems.

LENART ATTENDS BRATISLAVA CEREMONY FOR ARTISTS

LD041422 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Moroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, in Bratislava today presented decrees to 17 newly appointed artists of merit, officially conferring on them this honorable title. The presentation ceremony was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives.

POSITIVE RESULTS IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT NOTED

AU021110 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 3

["(PRL)"-signed report: "Products of the Highest Quality; Sigma's Experience With the Management Experiment in Modrany"]

[Summary] The Sigma Modrany enterprise recently won a technical competition staged by the federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. Its products show high quality and high technical parameters. For the third year in succession the plant has been testing the comprehensive experiment in the management of effectiveness and quality, and--as results to date show--with success.

"Sigma Modrany is working exclusively for the development of the conventional, and primarily nuclear, power industry." Absolute reliability is the prerequisite here and thus the enterprise is cooperating closely with research institutes in the CSSR and abroad. "The result of this method is the constant innovation of the production program and a search for the most progressive solutions. For instance, last year new and updated products represented 60 percent of the overall production: Almost 80 percent of them were assessed as products that are highly advanced in the technical and economic sense.

"Research in our nuclear power engineering is constantly continuing. The equipment for nuclear power stations of the 'first' generation is also being constantly developed and perfected."

The implementation of the comprehensive experiment was far from easy at the beginning. "First it was necessary to influence the way the economic workers' minds were working. It was very difficult to convince even the technical orkers that technology and technical advance, together with research, are taking over the guiding role in the development of efficiency."

The trade unions pitched in and helped explain the principles of intensified management. "The experiment also contributed toward improving the quality of production conferences in the enterprise."

The experience in implementing the comprehensive experiment to date are yielding positive results. They "show that the greatest problem in the past years lay in subcontractor relations. But, of course, as of next year these should start changing gradually."

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU021151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone..."]

[Text] The Planned Economic Management Committee, chaired by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, convened on Monday in Prague. It dealt with the application of the set of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economy management under the conditions of the federal ministerial departments and branch sectors, as well as the national economy sectors managed by the republics' governments.

TITO'S ACHIEVEMENTS, DEATH REPORTED; CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

Funeral Plans Noted

DW050909 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who died in Ljubljana yesterday will be transported by special train to Belgrade today. Memorial gatherings will be held in Ljubljana and Zagreb. In the evening the people of the capital will rally [words indistinct] for a memorial gathering. Subsequently Tito's body will lie in state in the [word indistinct]. A 7-day nationwide state of mourning was ordered. The funeral will take place Thursday.

In a joint official statement the Presidiums of the LCY Central Committee and of the Socialist Federal Republic pay tribute to the deceased as the greatest historical personality of Yugoslavia. Throughout his life Josip Broz Tito was a fighter for the interests and historic goals of the workers class, for the most noble ideals of Yugoslavia's nation and nationalities.

By resolution of the SFRY Presidium, Lazar Kolisevski, up to now vice president, took charge of the Presidency yesterday. As TANJUG also reports, the highest SFRY leadership body elected Cvijetin Mijatovic vice president.

Achievements Reviewed

LD042100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Josip Broz Tito was born in Kumrovec (Croatia) on 25 May 1892, the son of a poor peasant family. After serving an apprenticeship as a fitter, he worked in his homeland and abroad as a metal worker.

Following the outbreak of World War I, Josip Broz Tito was arrested for his antiwar propaganda and later sent to the front. Tito experienced the beginning of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a prisoner of war in Russia. He joined the Red Guard and fought in its ranks alongside his Russian class brothers. In 1920, Josip Broz Tito returned to his homeland and became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party. During the following years, he held responsible trade union and party positions and was constantly subjected to persecution because of his revolutionary activity.

In 1928, Josip Broz Tito was arrested again and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. After serving his sentence, he resumed his illegal party work in 1934 as a member of the Communist Party of Croatia's regional committee, and afterwards as a member of the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist Party. From 1935 to 1936, Josip Broz Tito worked in the Balkan section of the Communist Internationale in Moscow. In 1936, having returned to Yugoslavia, he became the organizing secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Immediately after the fascist attack on Yugoslavia in 1941, the Yugoslav Communist Party, led by Josip Broz Tito, began to assemble patriotic forces and organized a popular armed resistance. Under his command, the Yugoslav people's liberation army waged a heroic struggle side by side with the Soviet Army to destroy the fascist occupiers. The victorious liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and the establishment of people's power in Yugoslavia are inseparably linked with Josip Broz Tito's revolutionary work.

In 1943, Josip Broz Tito took over the leadership of the provisional government and became premier of the new Yugoslavia in 1945. In January 1953, he was appointed to the office of the president of the SFRY. Since 1937, Josip Broz Tito headed the party of Yugoslav communists, as general secretary until 1966 and afterwards as its chairman. He was the supreme commander of the armed forces of the country. In 1943, he was given the rank of a marshal of Yugoslavia.

Josip Broz Tito was one of the initiators of the movement of nonaligned states. He led Yugoslav delegations to the conferences of these countries' heads of state and government in Belgrade in 1961, Cairo in 1964, Lusaka in 1970, Algiers in 1973, Colombo in 1975 and Havana in 1979.

He led the Yugoslav delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975 in Helsinki and headed the LCY delegation at the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

Numerous trips took the Yugoslav statesman to socialist countries. He visited the USSR several times as well as other states of the socialist community. In 1965 and 1974 he paid official friendship visits to the GDR.

For his untiring struggle against fascism and war, and his constant work for peace, friendship and international understanding, Josip Broz Tito was honored with numerous high awards, including the Order of People's Hero of Yugoslavia, the Order of Lenin and the Order of Karl Marx. [ADN also broadcast a two-line announcement, quoting TANJUG, on Tito's death at 1753 GMT and transmitted several takes of the statement by the LCY and SFRY Presidiums to the Yugoslav people on Tito's death]

Honecker Condolence Message

LD050902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a state telegram to Yugoslavia's party and state leaders in connection with Josip Broz Tito's death.

"It was with a feeling of great sorrow and sympathy that we learned of the death of Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and our revered friend and comrade," it says.

"On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the German Democratic Republic, we convey to you and all the working people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia our heartfelt condolences. Please send our deepest sympathy to his family.

"The death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito is a great loss for the working class and people of Yugoslavia, for the entire international communist and worker's movement and for all peaceloving and democratic forces," it goes on to say. "From early youth onwards, he placed his life at the service of the struggle against capitalist exploitation, war and oppression, and for the social and national liberation of the working class. As leader of the Yugoslav communists, his name became the symbol of relentless opposition to fascist tyranny and imperialist subjugation. The victory of the Yugoslav peoples in the antifascist liberation war, as well as Yugoslavia's socialist development, are forever and indisolubly linked with Comrade Josip Broz Tito's great life work.

"For decades he worked as head of the Yugoslav state for peace, security and friendly cooperation between peoples. Comrade Josip Broz Tito's personal contribution to the continuous development and deepening of friendly relations between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the German Democratic Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will never be forgotten. The life of an outstanding leader of the workers and statesman has ended. Our party, the working class and all working people of the German Democratic Republic mourn Comrade Josip Broz Tito. We shall always hold his memory in great regard."

MINISTER OF FINANCE DIES AFTER ACCIDENT

LD051052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The press office of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers announces that Siegried Boehm, minister of finance, died today after an accident. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed his deep sympathy to the minister's family.

REPORT OF DANGER CAUSED BY U.S. MARINES IN VIENNA CITED

AU?21525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 80 p 5

[ADN dispatch: "Dangerous Situation in Vienna Through Leathernecks"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN)--A dangerous situation was caused on Monday night [28 April] by a U.S. Marine Corps practice exercise in Vienna of which the Austrian authorities were not informed. When a group of 16 heavily armed "leathernecks" under the cover of night, carried out a mock "attack" on the U.S. Embassy situated in the central part of Vienna, the policeman posted in front of the building immediately alerted others of possible terrorist action, which led to a large-scale police operation. It was only due to the coolheadedness of the police guard that there was no shooting. The Marines, who under international law are in charge only of internal protection inside the embassy premises, had driven up to the building in cars and then climbed over the wall and rushed onto the large embassy grounds.

FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD021436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR security organs have arrested FRG citizens Gunther and Ursula K. for extensive espionage work for the FRG federal intelligence service over many years. An investigation has commenced and arrest warrants issued.

BRIEFS

LEGAL COOPERATION WITH MPR--Hans-Hachim Heusinger, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and GDR justice minister, received a delegation of the MPR Justice Ministry headed by Minister Dr Chimid for an exchange of views. An accord on the further development of cooperation between the ministries of both countries was signed on Tuesday. The guests were also received by the president of the GDR Supreme Court Dr Heinrich Toeplitz and by GDR Deputy General Prosecutor Dr Harry Harrland. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST EULOGIZES TITO, REPORTS KOLISEVSKI APPOINTMENT

LD042337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, head of state of the SFRY and chairman of the League of Communists, has died. He died in his 88th year after a long, serious illness.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency announced Tito's death in a joint obituary. The directing Yugoslav organs have praised Tito's activities in the workers movement, his prowess as a military leader and his statesmanship, emphasizing that for over 4 decades he (?led) the Yugoslav communist movement, and for 35 years was head of the SFRY.

With the death of Josip Broz Tito, a legendary partisan leader of World War II, an outstanding personality of Socialist Yugoslavia and a highly regarded leader of the international communist and workers movement has left the ranks of the living.

Tito was born (?the son) of a poor peasant family in the Croatian village of Kumrovec on 25 May 1892. He learned the trade of a metal worker and came into contact with the workers movement in the large factories of Austro-Hungary and Germany. He was called up in 1913. Two years later he was sent to the Russian front where he was injured and taken prisoner. There he established contact with the Russian revolutionaries and fought against imperialist forces attacking Soviet Russia. He returned home in 1920 and joined the Yugoslav Communist Party. Accused of communist propaganda, he was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. In 1935 he took part in the Seventh Congress of the Comintern in Moscow. Hardly 1 year later, he was elected planning secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and general secretary the year after.

During World War II he directed the partisan units fighting against the fascist occupiers and became the legendary leader of the Yugoslav people's liberation army--formed of these units--whose victorious battle achieved recognition by the whole world. In 1943 Josip Broz Tito received the title marshal of Yugoslavia.

After liberation, Tito played an outstanding role in the work of building a socialist country and society in the Yugoslavia of many nationalities. Until 1953, as the chairman of the federal government and minister of defense, [illegible] since then as the president of the Federal Executive Council, he made a great contribution through his personal activity to Yugoslavia's [illegible] of the backwardness inherited from the past through the creation of a developed ind[illegible], and agriculture.

Josip Broz Tito was numbered among the highly respected leaders of the international communist and workers' movement. At first, he was secretary general, then, until his death, the president of the LCY of Yugoslavia. He played an indisputable role in the (?organization) of the endeavors of the progressive forces of the peoples liberated from colonial rule in the Third World, and his views remained a great influencing factor in this movement until his death.

Josip Broz Tito, who through his personal courage and example became the recognized leader of the many nationalities of Yugoslavia fighting against the fascist German occupiers, committed his life to the ideals of the workers movement, the proletarian revolution and socialism, and to their realization. He professed that Yugoslavia must develop along a socialist path as a unified state, and must widen and nurture its contacts with all countries in the world.

President Tito placed special importance and weight on strengthening and developing interests and interparty relations with socialist countries, including Hungary. With his death, the Yugoslav and the international workers movement has lost one of its great personalities.

The SFRY Presidency, at its meeting in Belgrade on Sunday evening, decided unanimously that Vice President Lazar Kolisevski should take over the office of president of the SFRY Presidency as a result of President Tito's death. Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency and representative of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was elected vice president.

Lazar Kolisevski was born in Macedonia in 1914. He has been a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party since 1935. After the outbreak of World War II, he became the leader of the Macedonian partisan units. The Bulgarian fascist police captured him at the end of 1941, and he was condemned to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. From the end of the war until 1963, he was secretary of the Macedonian Communist Party Central Committee. Three times since 1972 he had been elected to the state presidency for 1-year terms. Prior to his election, he had been vice president for 1 year.

NEPSZABADSAG Publishes Obituary

LD050904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] All the central dailies lead off with President Tito's death and discuss his career and activities in the history of Yugoslavia and world politics. The obituary in NEPSZABADSAG says the following:

We, together with the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia and the progressive forces of mankind, mourn the death of Josip Broz Tito, outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement, chairman of the LCY and head of state.

The history of the Yugoslav communist movement, the struggle of the peoples of the country against the fascist occupiers in World War II, the birth and development of the new Yugoslavia are all inseparable from Tito's name. Tito's name and activities have fused with the fight for peace and for international cooperation of countries and peoples. He played an outstanding part in the development of the international role of the nonaligned movement; the work he did for bringing this movement about is part of the achievements of his life.

Josipt Broz Tito was born on 25 May 1892, in Croatia, the son of a poor peasant family. In 1920, when he returned from Soviet Russia after World War I, he joined the Yugoslav Communist Party. He was elected secretary of the Central Committee in 1936 and general secretary a year later. During World War II he led the partisan units fighting against the fascist occupiers and later the Yugoslav people's liberation army, which was formed from these forces. Just as in the armed struggle, Tito played an outstanding role also in political life, in the creation of Socialist Yugoslavia and the fraternal collaboration of the country's peoples. After the war he became the first premier of Yugoslavia and was its head of state from 1953 onwards.

Following the 1948 and particularly the 1949 resolution of the Information Bureau, a difficult situation developed. The 1949 resolution evaluated the different Yugoslav concept as a deviation from the path leading to socialism. Principled debate was soon overtaken by accusations. The Western powers attempted to use the differences in views for their own ends.

The situation, which caused many problems in connection with relations between Yugoslavia and the socialist countries, was settled in 1955 with the help of the CPSU. The CPSU Central Committee awarded the Order of Lenin to Tito in 1972.

On receiving the order, Tito said: The revolutionary transformation taking place in our countries, the construction of socialism, the struggle waged for international peace and progress are the firm basis and guarantee of our cooperation and friendship.

Josip Broz Tito is remembered with deep respect in Hungary. Our people greatly appreciate his personal role in the increasing cooperation of our peoples, countries and parties in every sphere of life, in the fact that our relations are becoming ever richer in content. His death is a painful loss to friendly Yugoslavia, the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement, the forces in the world fighting for peace and progress. Even in our grief we are sure, however, that independent and united Yugoslavia will, by its progress, further increase the respect and admiration which it won under Tito's leadership.

BUDAPEST TV RELAYS MAY DAY PARADES

AU020928 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 0755 GMT on 1 May carries a live relay of May Day celebrations in Budapest and the Hungarian provincial cities of Szeged and Zalaegerszeg, concentrating on Budapest, where the event is attended by "prominent officials," not all identified by the announcer, including MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar, President Pal Losonczi and Premier Gyorgy Lazar, as well as foreign delegations and guests. The scene of the parade is decorated with a profusion of Hungarian and red banners, and the marchers carry flags and colorful balloons, as well as posters with slogans hailing the party, international solidarity and peace. Apart from the Pioneers, Young Communists and members of sports organizations, who march in rows opening the parade, the participants march at random. Dancing and singing groups are frequently cut in, as well as interviews with outstanding workers, artists and brigades.

KADAR HOLDS MAY DAY MEETING WITH TRADE UNION LEADERS

LD011750 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, met on the Budapest procession ground with the foreign trade union leaders of 33 countries who represented the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) at the May Day parade of Budapest workers. Janos Kadar said the May Day procession reflects the socialist patriotism and internationalism of the Hungarian working class, the Hungarian people. It speaks well for their peace aspirations, power, and belief in the socialist objectives. It demonstrates a feeling of fraternity with the peoples building socialism, and declares active solidarity with those fighting for freedom, national independence, progress and peace.

Janos Kadar thanked the foreign trade union delegations for having participated in the May Day parade, and wished good luck to the trade union movements and workers of the countries they represented.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS TITO'S DEATH, REVIEWS LIFE

LD042030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] TANJUG agency has reported that President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito died after a long illness in Ljubljana today.

Josip Broz was born 25 May 1892 in the village of Kumrovec in Croatia to a poor peasant family. Since his early youth, he was linked with worker and communist movements. At the age of 18 he joined the Social Democratic Party, in which he was very active. The events of World War I caused his departure for Russia where he took part in the July 1917 demonstrations in Petrograd. Also in 1917 he joined the Red Guards and became a member of the Bolshevik Party. He took part in the fights against counterrevolution and foreign intervention.

After his return to Yugoslavia in 1920, he took an active part in the work of the then illegal Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In 1927 he became the leader of the party organization in Zagreb. He was arrested and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. After serving his sentence, he returned to Zagreb and undertook conspiratorial political work. It was then that Josip Broz adopted the pseudonym Tito. In 1934 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In the years 1935-37, he was active in the Balkan (?section) of the Communist International in Moscow. After his return to his country, he became the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Under his leadership, the party, still illegal, developed a mass antifascist movement.

After the German and Italian aggression against Yugoslavia in 1941, Tito organized military resistance. The partisan army created by him totalled more than 800,000 men at the end of the war. A new people's power was organized on the territories liberated by the partisans.

Thanks to his immense prestige, Josip Broz Tito, this former partisan leader, remained after the end of the war the leader of the party and became next prime minister and commander of the armed forces, as well as the president of the republic.

Postwar reconstruction of Yugoslavia was carried out under the leadership of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, and profound social and economic transformations were achieved. The principles of democracy and full equality have become the basis of the unity of the nations and peoples of Yugoslavia. Development of the workers' self-government at enterprises, which gradually became a comprehensive social self-government, was the characteristic feature of internal policy.

Foreign policy emphasized the status of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned socialist state. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been particularly active in the movement of nonaligned countries, of which Josip Broz Tito was one of the founders.

The Yugoslav leader was till the end extremely active in political life. He made several journeys to foreign countries, received many visitors and met heads of state. He also took part in many international meetings and became a prominent political personality enjoying great esteem and prestige throughout the world. Poland, too, played host to to Josip Broz Tito several times. His visits here and return visits of our leaders in Yugoslavia made an essential contribution to the work of development and consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries, as well as to world detente and peace.

Josip Broz Tito was awarded degrees of Honoris Causa Doctor by many foreign universities, including Warsaw University. He was awarded, among other decorations, the Order of National Hero of Yugoslavia, the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star, and many of the highest foreign decorations. The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic awarded to the Yugoslav leader, among other decorations, the Grand Cross of the Virtuti Militari Order, Grand Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order, and the Order of the Grunwald Cross, First Class.

Gierek, Jablonski Send Condolences

LD042258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, have sent a message of condolences to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency. The message reads:

Deeply moved by the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, we join you and the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia in your deep mourning after your painful loss. Comrade Josip Broz Tito's whole life has been indissolubly linked with the Yugoslav communists' struggle for national and social liberation, with more than 40 years of active work at the head of the Communist Party, and with the foundation and development of Socialist Yugoslavia and its international position.

Under Marshal Tito's direct command the people of Yugoslavia embarked on their victorious struggle against the Hitlerite invader, consolidated their unity and achieved outstanding successes in socialist construction.

Gone, the message reads, is an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers movement, an eminent statesman, a warm patriot, a revolutionary who enjoyed universal respect and standing in the world as a cofounder of the nonaligned movement; an untiring advocate of the noble idea of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation among nations; and a steadfast fighter for the great cause of peace, progress and socialism.

Among Polish communists and all Polish people the memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito will remain forever--the memory of a sincere and tested friend of Poland who made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and multifaceted cooperation.

On behalf of the Polish People's Republic's highest authorities, of the whole Polish community and on our own behalf, may we convey to you and the fraternal peoples of the SFRY our expressions of deepest regret and sympathy, reads Polish leaders' message of condolences.

Press Eulogizes Tito

LD050926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 5 May 80

[From the press review on Tito's death]

[Text] All today's newspapers publish the reports of President Tito's death, and the Polish message of condolences signed by Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski, his obituaries and articles marking the occasion.

Under Josip Broz Tito's leadership, Socialist Yugoslavia gained many friends throughout the world, writes TRYBUNU LUDU. Yugoslavia was also linked with our country by bonds of friendship strengthened by joint struggles for freedom in past centuries as well as in the last war. The community of socialist social ideals, despite differences in the choice of methods and ways of putting them into practice, has been bringing our peoples closer together. In Poland, President Tito was always a much respected, well known and close person who was welcomed here on several occasions by our country and people. On many occasions he voiced his interest in Poland's development and our progress in socialist construction. In recent years, his meetings with Edward Gierek, leader of our people and party, have always given fresh impetus to the consolidation of mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation between our countries. Yugoslavia's development has always been followed with a lively and sympathetic interest by our whole society. This is why we shall stand with our fraternal peoples in the days of mourning which will follow the loss of the leader who has meant so much to them. Just as they will, we shall always keep the memory of the great man and revolutionary.

WARSAW NOTES POSSIBLE GROMYKO-MUSKIE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD041400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Journalistic circles in Washington are talking about a possible meeting between the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union on 16 May in Vienna, at the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty. This meeting is not expected to bring about a change in the current state of American-Soviet relations. It is thought, however, that it will halt the process of increasing tension on the Washington-Moscow line. The United States would be represented at the meeting in Vienna by the new secretary of state, Edmund Muskie.

SENATOR MUSKIE VIEWED AS 'MODERATE LIBERAL'

LD022109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] This is Maciej Slotwinski speaking from New York. Jimmy Carter has left for the Camp David presidential residence in the mountains of Maryland for an entire weekend, taking with him all his foreign policy advisers. They are supposed to carry out a complete review of U.S. contacts with the outside world. The conference will be attended for the first time by Senator Edmund Muskie, whom the President nominated as his new secretary of state, and who is waiting for the Congress to confirm his appointment. Also at Camp David are Harold Brown, the defense secretary, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the presidential adviser on national security. It is well known that he is one of the hawks and advocates of hard-line foreign policy. It is said that Brzezinski's importance among the President's advisers has increased recently. But now his position will be balanced by Edmund Muskie, who is considered to be a moderate liberal who prefers reasonable negotiations to shows of force.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON VANCE RESIGNATION

AU021413 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Apr 80 p 4

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch: "Vance Did Not Know About the Iran Action--The Inside Story of the Resignation of the U.S. Diplomatic Chief"]

[Text] New York, 29 April--People here have called Secretary of State Cyrus Vance one more victim of the U.S. military operation in Iran. His resignation was a shock for Washington. It is believed that it will be a step involving multiple consequences.

It is being stressed here that since 1915 there has never been a secretary of state who has so dramatically opposed--in a public manner in the bargain--the policy of the President, and has submitted his resignation. (It was 65 years ago that Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resigned in protest against the European "interventionist" policy of Woodrow Wilson.)

As is now known, Cyrus Vance submitted his resignation a week ago because he was decidedly against the American military operation in Iran that was supposed to free the hostages being held in Tehran. He was against it, no matter what the outcome of the operation would be. He said it was an "irresponsible" operation and he was afraid that it would bring more loss that profit. He stressed that no one knew where it would end or whether it might cause a chain of events that would threaten world peace. As a lawyer and, as it is said, the only genuine diplomat in a positive sense among the highest office holders in the Washington administration, Cyrus Vance--from the very beginning of the Iranian crisis--has advocated patient and calm negotiations. He did the same with regard to the SALT II accord, for example, and the many hotbeds the world over.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, a politician with clearly hawkish qualities who advises the President on national security, is a glaring contrast to Vance. People have always ascribed the zigzags of U.S. policy in the world arena to the fact that Jimmy Carter has based his political decisions first on Vance's advice and then on Brzezinski's.

Those adversaries found themselves once again in opposite camps in the case of the armed action in Iran. Vance was the only member of the so-called National Security Council to oppose the commando mission. The President made the final decision on the matter when Vance was resting in Florida on his often postponed vacation. He was not informed that the National Security Council would be in session while he was away, and that it would make a final decision on the "rescue mission" to Iran.

Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher, rumored in the running as the next secretary of state, was acting for Vance. Christopher did not inform Vance about the decision because he was allegedly convinced that Vance knew everything. That is why Vance heard about the decision of the President and the council only a few days later when he returned to Washington--a turn of affairs that...enraged him, even though he is known for his very calm temper. He protested to the National Security Council, but "the die was cast."

Vance concluded that he had been led down the garden path. We must bear in mind that he was the representative of the U.S. Government who, among other things, had assured the West European allies and Japan that there would be no direct military action by America against Iran if the allies diplomatically and economically supported Washington's position.

Vance announced long ago that he would resign and that he would certainly do it toward the end of the present administration's term. The fact that he has accelerated his decision and has announced it at a moment so difficult for the Americans and, in the bargain, in the midst of the presidential election campaign will certainly influence Carter's election chances. People believe that Vance's resignation will be followed by that of some of his close aides, which will increase the confusion still further.

It is believed that Vance's resignation--regardless of whether he intended to resign--will make it easier for other politicians in the capital and on the election curcuit to criticize the President for leaving the road of attempting to peacefully solve the Iranian crisis, and for wanting to resort to military force. We should bear in mind that Carter's men are convinced that the President's main trump card in the election campaign is his present success in foreign policy, including his approach to the Iranian crisis.

It is believed here that Cyrus Vance's resignation may influence the Western allies' attitude toward the United States. It is true that the heads of the Common Market countries in conference in Luxembourg expressed their sympathy with Washington on the losses sustained in the Iranian desert. They told Washington that they would stick to their earlier decisions on the diplomatic and economic sanctions against Tehran, which would speed up the release of the hostages, but the resignation submitted by Vance--who is regarded in Western Europe as the statesman who has smoothed the zigzags, vacillations and uncertainties of Washington's foreign policy--may act as an encouragement for the allies to be more open in criticizing the most recent measures taken by the United States.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH POLAND

LD022200 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--The importance of good relations with Poland and concern with further development of European cooperation--those were the main points made by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger during a meeting he recently held with a group of Polish journalists. In a correspondence on the issue, Karol Szyndzierlorz of ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalls that Poland was the first country visited by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger as Austrian president, who later said that the visit was not accidental, but resultant from his appreciation of Poland and the Polish nation. At the recent Vienna meeting, the president emphasized his concern about the current tension in international relations. Austria's neutrality, he said, does not signify Austria is indifferent to events taking place worldwide. The president was convinced that the Helsinki-initiated process of negotiations and cooperation should be continued. He was against delaying the Madrid meeting.

KANIA ATTENDS PILA VOIVODSHIP SESSION

LD032104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of the voivodship party committees took place in Pila and Koszalin today. Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the session in Pila. The session assessed the progress in implementing the resolution of the voivodship committee, passed 2 years ago, concerning law and order in the Pila Voivodship. Luojan Czubinski, the procurator general, also took part in the proceedings of the Pila plenum. The Koszalin session, in which Leon Klonica, the minister of agriculture, took part, debated implementation of the resolutions of the voivodship committee concerning development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. Much attention was focused during the discussion on Koszalin agricutural reserves. At the end of the plenum, a resolution was passed. The resolution contains guidelines on ways to increase the voivodship's agricultural output.

LEAFLETS URGE COMMEMORATING KATYN MASSACRE ANNIVERSARY

LD021151 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Poland--Appeal for Commemoration of Katyn"]

[Text] Leaflets urging the Polish people to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Katyn massacre have been distributed in several cities. Polish dissidents have called on the population to wear black armbands as a sign of mourning in memory of the 4,000 Polish officers murdered by the Russians after being taken prisoner in 1940 [as published].

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS TITO'S DEATH

AU041917 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, have informed the workers class, the working people and citizens and the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY chairman, has passed away.

VERDET CABLES KOSYGIN ON DONBASS MINING ACCIDENT

AU021213 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] In connection with the accident at the Gorskaya mine Donbass, which claimed victims, Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, has sent a cable to Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressing, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf, feelings of deep sympathy to the USSR Council of Ministers and sincere condolences to the bereaved families and relatives.

ANDREI CONDUCTS TALKS IN ROME WITH PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU011206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Rome (AGERPRES) 1/5/1980--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. met Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the direction of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], on April 30. During the talk they exchanged views on some international questions of common interest.

The same day, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had talks with Emilio Colombo, Italian minister for foreign affairs. On that occasion they exchanged opinions on the development of the Romanian-Italian relations of friendship and collaboration. At the same time, they exchanged views on some current international problems.

On Wednesday, too, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs met Enrico Manca, Italian minister of foreign trade. They discussed problems related to the development of commercial exchanges and cooperation in production between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES AFGHANISTAN'S BABRAK KARMAL

AU271738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] AGERPRES, 27/4/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, Romania's president, sent a telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the second anniversary of the revolution day of his country.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Afghan People's Democratic Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Afghan peoples, of the policy of peace, detente, independence and progress.

SCINTEIA URGES ALL STATES, PARTIES TO WORK FOR BETTER RELATIONS

AU261245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

["The Strengthening of International Solidarity and Cooperation of All Progressive Forces of the Contemporaneity"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1980--In an extensive article published under the above headline within the series of articles that followed the letter of the C.C. of the R.C.P. to the C.C. of the P.U.W.P., SCINTEIA surveys the phenomena that have lately influenced negatively the evolution of international life and are deeply felt in the European climate, reaffirms Romania's stand in this respect and underlines the necessity of strengthening the international solidarity and cooperation of all progressive forces as a primordial requirement of the struggle for the peoples' independence, for detente and peace.

The above mentioned article, signed by Dumitru Tinu, writes among other things: Anyone who strives to understand the significance of current developments cannot help agreeing with Nicolae Ceausescu's opinion formulated in the solemn speech he made on his reinvestiture to the supreme office of the republic's president: Given the current circumstances, there is no more important task, higher responsibility than of doing everything for preventing the further worsening of international situation, of resuming and consolidating the course toward detente, of passing to measures of military disengagement and disarmament, for building a real and lasting security in Europe and the world over.

This highly-principled stand also mirrored by the letter the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party starts from the reality that one of the fundamental characteristics of our epoch is the existence and assertion on an international plane, of social-political forces of unprecedented amplitude interested in maintaining peace, in resuming the policy of detente and collaboration--forces including the communist and workers' parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, the national liberation movements, the progressive parties of the developing countries, various civic, youth and women's organizations, political groups of liberal, laic or religious character, the pacifist movements. It is life itself that place these forces on the side of the struggle against war, that pleads for strengthening their collaboration, the article goes on. The problem of peace and security in Europe, a continent overstuffed with arms, is a vital question for all social strata and categories, for all men, irrespective of their political orientation of ideology.

The atomic weapons would not pick their victims according to the political system they live in or according to social condition. The neutron bombs or other oversophisticated bombs spare the buildings but kill every living being. Among them, they do not discriminate between workers and employers, peasants and intellectuals, believers and atheists, destroying every form of life. It can be said that today--when it is most obvious that a new conflagration would result in catastrophe for all states, when the intensification of the arms race heightens the dangers of destruction of the whole civilization--the objective of the struggle for the cause of peoples' freedom and independence, of their right to develop self-dependently, full masters of their own destiny, for detente and security in Europe and the world over, creates a wide ground for rallying all peace-loving forces, for strengthening their joint converging actions, for developing their solidarity and collaboration. Stressing that a primordial objective of the joint struggle is the affirmation of the new principles of inter-state relations, that this possibility of collaboration does not turn into actual fact spontaneously--the more so as it is a question of diverse, heterogenous political and social forces, different in point of ideology, political programme, social structure, SCINTEIA writes: The communist and workers' parties have the historic role to deploy untiring efforts for the development of the collaboration with all these forces, in the interest of rallying them into a single stream, into a broad common international front of struggle for detente and disarmament, independence and peace.

Life itself, the most imperious demands of historical development require that the activity unfolded on a national plane for the mobilization of the whole people, for the rallying of the most diverse social categories to be combined and rounded off with the efforts for the development of the collaboration on an international plane of all progressive, democratic forces, in the common struggle for detente, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

The newspaper mentions that this desideraturm was in fact most clearly stressed also at the conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe, held in Berlin, in the summer of 1976, which urged to broad opening, to unitary action and developed collaboration with all forces declaring for the peaceful development of the continent. On good reason, it can be considered that if energetic, firm and consistent action would have been taken in this sense, progress would have been recorded in engineering security and consolidating detente. Or, if the Belgrade all-European meeting unfortunately yielded unsatisfactory results and the course toward a new policy on the continent has proved so frail, this is precisely because of the failure to ensure broad collaboration, actual and efficient mobilization of the peoples on the continent, and, first, of all peace-loving forces.

The conclusions drawn at the Berlin conference on the achievement of a broad international collaboration among all progressive, democratic political formations keep valid. Moreover, they are the more imperious under the current circumstances when detente, peace and security in Europe and the world over are so seriously threatened.

In spite of the differences of political programmes, of ideology, the development of such broad relations of collaboration in the struggle for detente and peace is fully feasible, notes the paper appreciating the fact that some communist parties, besides their traditional relations of collaboration with the other communist parties, have also established and (?developed) relations with the socialist or social-democratic parties in their own country or even in other countries. Moreover, it can be said that the expansion of the links between the communist parties and the socialist and social-democratic parties in other countries, while serving the great common objectives of peace and progress, facilitate also the collaboration on a national plane between the communists and socialists in the respective countries.

As far as the Romanian Communist Party is concerned, it acted and acts for the achievement of broad collaboration with all advanced forces of contemporaneity, with all democratic, progressive parties and organizations. While developing links of close collaboration and solidarity with all communist parties, the R.C.P. has also expanded its links, especially in recent years, with the socialist and social-democratic parties in numerous countries--known are in this respect the meeting and talks with the leaders of such parties in Italy, France, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Portugal, Spain, etc.--with the ruling parties in the countries that have embarked on the road of self-dependent development, with the national liberation fronts, with the organizations campaigning against the colonialist, neocolonialist, racist policy, with all anti-imperialist political forces, in the interests of promoting the goals of peace, security and progress of all peoples. The Romanian Communist Party has friendly relations with 90 communist and workers' parties, with 23 socialist and social-democratic parties, with 74 progressive political parties in the developing countries, with the national liberation movements.

At the same time, our party, as a ruling party, works for broad development of the relations with the ruling parties in other countries, irrespective of social system, according to the demands of peaceful coexistence. In this spirit, the R.C.P. General Secretary, President of the Republic Nicolae Ceausescu, paid in the fifteen years since he has been at the head of the party and state, almost 160 visits to various countries, had hundreds of meetings in Bucharest with heads of state and government, with leaders of various parties. During such visits, meetings and contacts political documents of wide reverberation were signed.

In the last five years alone, Nicolae Ceausescu signed almost 130 treaties, solemn declarations, joint communiques, agreements of long-term collaboration, in which the new principles of inter-state relations found affirmation and materialization.

Relying on this experience, our party harbours the conviction that by developing a constructive dialogue based on equality and mutual regard, the continuous expansion is fully possible, of the international collaboration, as well as the strengthening of the unity of action of the broad mass of the peoples for halting the abnormal arms race, for achieving security and peace in Europe and the world over. In this sense, the period left until the Madrid all-European meeting offers an opportunity of ample mobilization of all advanced forces on the continent in order to achieve thorough preparation, so that it may mark a step ahead on the road of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, of improving the political climate and resuming the course of detente.

The Romanian Communist Party, as the general secretary of the party, Nicolae Ceausescu permanently stresses, and as pointed out also in the letter addressed to the C.C. of the P.U.W.P., is resolved to unabatedly act in the future too, for the development of solidarity and collaboration with the communist and worker's parties, with all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, being firmly convinced that it is in the power of these vast forces to ensure the accomplishment of the ardent aspirations of the peoples everywhere after living in a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace, detente and collaboration.

BRIEFS

DPRK ARMY DAY--A festive meeting took place at Romania's military academy on 23 April to mark the DPRK's Army Day. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, educational cadres and cadets. Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest and embassy staff were also present. Ion Tutoveanu, military academy commander, opened the meeting and made a speech. The DPRK military attache spoke about the importance of the event. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 80 p 5 AU] (Kim Chung-hyon) DPRK military attache in Bucharest, organized a cocktail party and a film gala at the embassy on 25 April to mark the DPRK's Army Day. The event was attended by Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense, Foreign Ministry representatives, generals, high-ranking officers and journalists. Military attaches accredited to Romania were also present. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/4/1980--The convention regarding the development of economic, industrial and technical bilateral collaboration and cooperation and on third markets was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation on April 28 between Romanian enterprises and the Italian companies within the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction (IRI) in the domains of machine-building industry, transport and telecommunications, mining, oil and geology, as well as in other sectors. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 29 Apr 80 AU]

TITO DEAD AT 87; ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRESIDENCY, LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD041817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 May 80

["Proclamation of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency"]

[Text] Belgrade,--Today at 1800 at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency, the following proclamation was adopted in connection with the death of the president of the republic and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito:

To the workers class, the working people and citizens, the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Tito has died.

At 1505 on 5 May 1980, in Ljubljana, the great heart of the President of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of the President of the SFRY Presidency, of the President of the LCY, of Marshal of Yugoslavia and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the SFRY Comrade Josip Broz Tito ceased to beat.

A terrible pain and a profound grief are shaking the working class, the nations and nationalities of our country; every man, worker, soldier and wartime comrade; every peasant and intellectual; every person engaged in creative work; every pioneer, young man, young woman and mother.

Throughout his life Tito was a fighter for the interests and historic objectives of the working class and of all working people, and for the noblest ideals and aspirations of our nations and nationalities. Tito is our dearest comrade. For 7 decades he was a fire within the revolutionary workers' movement. For 6 decades he consolidated the ranks of Yugoslav communists. For over 4 decades, and in a most dignified way, he carried out the most responsible duties in our party. He was a heroic leader in the great national liberation struggle and in our socialist revolution. For 3 and 1/2 decades he was at the head of our socialist state and he placed our country and our struggle for a new, humane society into world history, showing himself and confirming himself to be our greatest historic figure.

In the most crucial periods of our existence and development, Tito boldly and in a dignified manner carried the proletarian banner of our revolution, persistently and consistently linked with the destiny of people and man. He fought with his whole being and with his entire work, and he lived with the fervor and humanism of a great revolutionary worker and national leader.

Tito was not only a visionary but a critic and an interpreter of the world. He grasped the objective conditions and legitimate laws of social trends. He turned great ideals and thoughts into action by the millions of the popular masses, who, led by him, created epochal progressive social transformations.

His revolutionary work has been written for all times in the history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and into the history of freedom-loving mankind.

Under the most diffucult conditions of old Yugoslavia, persecuted and imprisoned, Tito was the example of the unswerving revolutionary. He underwent all the difficulties of the growth of our party. He organized party ranks and mass organizations. He led strikes, political battles and actions. He fought against sectarianism, factionalism and opportunism. He trained communists for work among the masses. He paid particular attention to the young people and to the work of the communist youth of Yugoslavia.

He knew that one cannot manage our workers movement from abroad nor from any international center. He was convinced that only an independent and united party can fulfill its responsibilities toward its working class and its people. He succeeded in reorganizing, consolidating and mobilizing a numerically small party at a time when fasicsm was emerging and he pointed out that only a party with broad foundations in the masses could, together with them, fight for socialist ideals. In following Tito's path, the communists of Yugoslavia acquired the trust of the people by being in the front ranks of the fighters against the hegemonist regime of old Yugoslavia and against fascism.

When fascist imperialism became an immediate danger, when our country was enslaved, when not only the destinies of Yugoslavia but the future of mankind was at stake, Comrade Tito did not hesitate for an instant. Under his leadership, the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee led the nations and nationalities or our country into the struggle against a superior enemy that was armed to the teeth. As a class and national force in this struggle, our party was identified with the aspirations and interests of our people, ready, in those most difficult moments, to share the destinies of our people to the end.

While all of Europe was enslaved and fascism was at the height of its power, when the armies of Hitler's Germany penetrated deeper and deeper to the east, the national liberation army led by Tito established a free territory in the middle of enslaved Europe. The national liberation army and the Partisan detachment of Yugoslavia tied down scores of fascist divisions and with their struggle became a powerful and integral part of the general front of the anti-fascist allied forces.

In this struggle, our glorious national liberation army grew until it numbered 800,000 fighters in the final operations for the liberation of our country. The world admired the undertaking of Tito's tested army. The world wondered how it was possible for a few thousand communists and revolutionary youths to move the wide masses of the peoples of Yugoslavia into their greatest historic battle.

From the very beginning, our party and comrade Tito attributed the character of a war of national liberation and socialist revolution to this struggle. Comrade Tito knew that for such a struggle and for victory it is necessary to have a wide front of popular support.

The national liberation committees in the liberated territory and the anti-fascist council of national liberation of Yugoslavia laid the foundations of a new Yugoslavia. The final formation of the democratic people's federal community took place at the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia at Jajce. By their determined struggle in the liberation war the peoples of Yugoslavia took their destiny into their own hands. No plans about their future were possible without their participation.

In the national liberation war every nation and nationality fought for its own national liberation and for a new Yugoslavia--a free community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities. Our present and future generations will not forget that the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities represents the pledge or our revolution and of Comrade Tito. He fought against the policy of national oppression in old Yugoslavia. He resisted attempts to fragment the country. He was always firmly convinced that our nations and nationalities can preserve their existence and independence and that they can freely and in an unhampered way build socialist self-management relations only by relying on socialist unity, solidarity and togetherness.

Comrade Tito stressed that our joint vital interest is to preserve and strengthen our unity and to build the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities.

We knew that we had to do this because of the links established by our destiny, because of our mutual historic proximity and the centuries-long struggle against foreign invaders, and because of the feeling that everyone must be the master in his own house. He was guided by the Marxist principles of inseparable links between matters of class and nationality. He fought unswervingly against nationalism and chauvinism, intolerance and domination, and hegemony by one nation over another. He stood against all manifestations of unitarianism and separatism.

Our firm socialist togetherness, achieved through struggle and revolution, represents the lasting guarantee of our future. Tito always emphasized the fateful meaning of brotherhood and unity as the greatest revolutionary achievement which must be guarded as closely as we guard our own lives.

Comrade Tito was the supreme commander and the founder of the army, created through struggle and with enormous human sacrifice. He undertook the national liberation war, having no weapons, no military schools, no buildup base, no factories. There existed, however, a clear policy on the part of the League of Communists, based on the firm will, determination and patriotism of the wide people's masses not to accept occupation, slavery and the dissolution of our country. Tito is the creator of the strategy and tactics of our armed forces, a leader, inspirer and direct commander of all its battles and victories. Uniting the freedom-loving aspirations and revolutionary tendencies of the people's masses, Tito created during the national liberation war the concept and doctrine of the all-people's revolutionary defense in war, in which every citizen is a soldier and every soldier a citizen. Under Tito's direct leadership, our armed forces became, in the postwar period, a part of socialist self-management and a reliable bulwark of protection for the freedom and integrity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Tito laid the foundations and directions of development of all-people's defense and military science based on his principle: "We do not want what does not belong to us and we do not give what belongs to us."

This revolutionary experience represented the implementation of Marx's idea about an armed people according to which the combat readiness of the armed forces and homogeneity of their ranks represent the guarantee of our freedom and independence, the preservation of brotherhood and unity, equality of our peoples and nationalities, and the uninterrupted development of our socialist self-management.

Comrade Tito searched for a deeper and more comprehensive essence and truth about socialist society. He believed in the creative strength of the working class and of the working people. He was always convinced that socialism must be in the interest of the working people, that socialism should be their achievement, and that in a state of the working class the decisive role must be played by the class itself, and not by someone on its behalf.

Our entire struggle rested for its support on the broad working strata from which it drew its strength and from which there emerged a peoples' front as a result of the massive rallying together of all those who had the achievements of our nonaligned, self-managing socialist community of fraternal nations and nationalities close at heart. From this idea and the experience of the national liberation war, and with the creative application of Marxism, socialist self-management was born. Comrade Tito constantly worked for the idea that working people organized along the lines of self-management should administer the resources and conditions of work, social reproduction and, via the delegate system, society as a whole. We recall Comrade Tito's words that "factories to workers and land to peasants" is not an abstract propaganda slogan but an entire program of socialist relations.

With Comrade Tito we acquired 3 decades of self-management experience. Our practice has shown that socialist self-management has provided an incentive for the processes of abolishing all forms of class rule, emancipation of work and a full affirmation of the human personality.

It has encouraged creative effort and initiative among our people and made possible the rapid socioeconomic and cultural development of our community. It has accelerated the spread of socialist democracy and the overcoming of beaurocratic-statist relations in all areas of social life. Socialist self-management became the irreplaceable achievement of our working class and of our nations and nationalities, and a basis for the further construction of socialist society. We are guided by Tito's words that our revolution must remain unswerving in its basic orientations, humane in its efforts to constantly extend the scope of human freedom and implacable against those who wish to threaten its achievements and alter its trends.

At the same time socialist self-management also demands great responsibility, solidarity, and a deep sense of togetherness to foster and develop collective work and responsibility. This is one of the last messages left by Comrade Tito.

The foreign policy of Tito's Yugoslavia represents an integral part of the most progressive political commitments of the contemporary world. Comrade Tito never retreated before pressures or any form of international violence based on the right of the strongest. Yugoslavia has been always resolute in the struggle against imperialism, national oppression, domination and hegemony of any kind.

Tito powerfully resisted the division of the world into blocs. Tito is one of the founders of the policy and movement for nonalignment. The peace-loving world accepted the policy of nonalignment as the only alternative to bloc division and competition for spheres of interests and influence. Comrade Tito always bore in mind that the most reliable basis for a successful struggle by peoples and countries for national independence, autonomy and general social progress in the world could be achieved by means of nonalignment in conditions of peace.

Comrade Tito made an exceptional contribution to the international affirmation of socialist Yugoslavia. He was a tireless builder of equal political and economic relations between peoples and states. Thanks to his efforts, Yugoslavia has friendly relations and developed cooperation with peoples and countries on all continents. Outstanding statesmen honored Tito with the title "citizen of the world." At the sixth summit in Havana, the nonaligned countries adopted a special resolution unanimously expressing great gratitude to Comrade Tito for his tireless work over 20 years to affirm and develop the policy and movement of nonalignment. The peace-loving international public constantly paid tribute to Comrade Tito for his determination and consistency in the development of nonalignment and in the preservation of its original principles.

Tito became a symbol of our time--the time of national and human liberation when newly liberated and independent countries and peoples are increasingly emerging on the world scene.

Tito was a steady and reliable friend of all peoples and liberation movements who fought for their national liberation. Inspired by Tito, we consistently gave and will continue to give help and support to national liberation and other progressive movements everywhere in the world.

Yugoslavia will continue to follow this path of Tito's resolutely.

Comrade Tito was a resolute defender of the right of every nation and revolutionary movement to its own, original and independent path in the construction of socialism. He fought resolutely to ensure that the political line of every party is built in keeping with its own national conditions. At the same time he stressed that international solidarity can be based only on foundations of full equality, independence and the independent responsibility of every party to its working class and its people.

Tito unshakeably demanded that relations between communist and workers parties and movements be based on equality, noninterference, autonomy and the responsibility of each party to its people and its working class.

Socialism can develop as a world process only if all forces of progress are liberated and different paths of struggle for socialism are accepted as an objective law. This was Tito's contribution to international relations and to the strengthening of the workers and progressive movement as a whole.

Peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, workers, working people and citizens, members of the armed forces, youth, Tito's work lies in everything that Yugoslavia is today, everything we are proud of, everything we are developing and are determined to defend with all our might: The socialist federal community of equal peoples and nationalities, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, nonalignment, our independence, progress and the construction of our country, the firmness of our army, all-people's defense and social self-protection. The revolutionary and creative genius of Tito is in all this.

He was courageous, steady, just and humane. We are all proud of this historic image of Tito. Tito is not only a hero of the liberation war and an architect of socialist construction, he is much more--a symbol, inspiration and an example which encourages and emboldens. Tito is an inexhaustible source of revolutionary inspiration.

Communists of Yugoslavia,

We are under an obligation to Tito, to our work and his, to the nations and nationalities, to the working class, to the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, to progressive people and friends throughout the world, and to history! Only with unity, intensified collective work, responsibility and full mobility of the LCY can we fill the enormous void which has formed in our ranks with Comrade Tito's death.

Citizens of Yugoslavia,

Josip Broz Tito, a fighter of the working class, a soldier of the revolution, a son of our people and a citizen of the world, to his full revolutionary and human extent, carried the working class, the people and the man in his heart.

In our country, in this moment of solemn silence, the hearts of those whom he liked and who like him are beating. They throb with his vigor and his general humane nobility.

It is an honor to belong to the revolution during the time in which Comrade Tito operated, to belong to the community which we created with him on a field of battle and built in peacetime. It is an honor to belong to a country which he represented so gloriously. It is an honor and a privilege to have Tito as part of one's history.

It was an honor to fight and live with Tito.

The present day and future generations, deeply thankful to Comrade Tito, will continue his immortal work.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee.

DOCTORS' COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON TITO'S DEATH

LD050652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Today, 4 May 1980, in the early hours of the afternoon a further grave worsening of the general state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito took place.

Despite the fact that all necessary medical measures had been taken, all vital functions were gradually dying out and the President of the SFRY, President of the LCY and Supreme Commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, passed away at 1505.

Comrade President had been suffering for many years from diabetes. As a result of this illness, some more serious arteriosclerotic changes in the blood vessels of the legs ensued as did nerve and muscular damage to the legs with problems while walking and damage to the kidneys.

The first signs of disturbed blood circulation through the blood vessels of the left leg appeared at the end of December 1979.

Despite intensive treatment the situation became worse. Arteriography of the left leg was carried out which showed that the thigh's surface artery and the final section of the artery under the knee were blocked.

Due to insufficient prospects for success to a reconstructive operation it was decided to continue with intensive conservative therapy. Two well-known experts from abroad had been consulted on this.

Despite intensive treatment, signs of accompanying gangrene appeared.

In this situation when an amputation of the leg was becoming inevitable, it was decided, in full agreement with Comrade President Tito to try to save the threatened leg by an operation.

In the middle of January 1980 a [word indistinct] was done which yielded an immediate good result. However, very soon after that general complications came about in the circulation which disrupted the effect of the operation to such a degree that 7 days later, with the agreement of Comrade President Tito, the amputation of the left leg had to be carried out.

Comrade President Tito bore both operations very well. Immediately after the second operation a rehabilitation began and the comrade president began to partly carry out his presidential duties.

A complete breakdown in the function of the kidneys followed due to the already mentioned damage to the kidneys and the subsequent infection. As the function of the kidneys could not be reestablished hemodialysis was applied every day.

As the illness progressed numerous complications appeared which made the comrade president's state of health increasingly grave: sepsis, pneumonia repeated several times, disturbances resulting from blood clotting with heavy hemorrhages from time to time, above all in the stomach, intestines and lungs. Severe damage to the liver was accompanied by severe jaundice and a comatose state.

Several repeated infections and a persistent high temperature along with kidney insufficiency, damage to the liver, weakness of the heart and of the blood circulation, led, despite all therapeutical measures, to a progressive exhaustion of the president's strength. Vital functions began gradually to extinguish and the fatal outcome ensued.

Comrade President Tito's personal doctors took part the whole time.

A large number of experts in various special fields were also engaged or consulted from time to time. Among them were the permanent consultants: Prof Dr Ivo Obrez, Prof Dr Ludvik Ravnik, Prof Dr Sasa Luzar, Prof Dr Janez Fetih, Prof Dr Vinko Kambic, Lecturer Dr Joze Drinovec, Dr Cedomir Krstic, Dr Joze Videnšek and Dr Rado Kveder.

The composition of the Doctors' Council reads as follows: Prof Dr Bogdan Brecelj, Prof Dr Mioljub Kicic, Prof Dr Miro Kosak, Prof Dr Stanislav Mohkota, Prof Dr Djordje Popovic, Prof Dr Jovan Ristic, Prof Dr Predrag Lalevic;

Personal doctors: Chief physician Dr Zvonimir Dittrich, Dr Radosav Dragojevic, Dr Damir Hranilovic, Dr Mladen Radmilovic, Dr Milomir Stankovic;

Chief physician: Dr Svetislav Celikic.

POSSIBLE AGGRESSORS WARNED AGAINST CONTEMPLATING ATTACK

LD042042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 4 May 80

["On Eve of Victory Day Anniversary in Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--"We draw two points to the attention of whosoever may contemplate a possible blitz krieg against Yugoslavia: First, that every attempt at outside aggression will meet with the widest total people's resistance (?and that) we will defend the country with every means at our disposal, and secondly, that our country will with every available means defend the right to build our self-management society in the way corresponding to interests of the working class and all our nations and nationalities."

This idea of Tito's about total people's resistance is being stressed in Yugoslavia especially on the eve of the 56th anniversary of victory over fascism, when the Yugoslavs liberated their country with their own means.

Numerous articles and statements by political and military figures recall the road covered since 1941--from the Partisan detachments, through the people's liberation army which defeated the substantially stronger forces of the occupiers and quislings, to the present-day system of total national defence, the Yugoslav Army forces and the military industry which meets the greatest part of the country's needs.

Virtually all manoeuvres and larger exercises of the Yugoslav Armed Forces in recent years have at the same time been major displays of the domestic military industry.

At present, the Yugoslav industry meets over 80 percent of the country's defence requirements. Yugoslavia imports only what it needs to supplement its assortment of weapons and equipment or what it does not pay to produce at home (?due) to small series. These mainly [word indistinct] tanks and supersonic aircraft and some kind of electronic equipment.

During the post-war years, and particularly during the past decade, the Yugoslav armament and military equipment manufacturing industries have strongly developed.

All this adds to the mobility and strength of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and increases their fire power.

Significant achievements have been made in the production of anti-armour, anti-aircraft and anti-landing weapons and equipment. Domestic factories manufacture growing quantities of up-to-date cannons, missiles, mortars, shells and mines, aircraft and ships, armoured transporters, communication equipment and shooting arms. Certain types of helicopters, the Jastreb and Orao, fighter-bombers, the Galeb training aircraft and others, have also recorded outstanding results in the Yugoslav Air Force.

The Yugoslav industry also manufactures highly effective air-to-air earth and earth-to-air missiles, and the country is covered with the most up-to-date air observation, alarms and guiding systems.

The navy has also advanced greatly. It now receives from the domestic industry whole series of the latest in warships, such as missile carriers, submarines of various types, [words indistinct] patrol-boats, mine-layers and others.

Yugoslav-made missile-equipped gunboats are considered to be the latest in present-day warship building.

From the kind of armament they had in 1945, having, for the most part, seized it from the enemy, the Yugoslav Armed Forces and the whole system of total national defence today have the latest in (?arms and equipment) which enables them to offer effective resistance to all possible aggressors.

TITO'S BEGINNINGS, STRUGGLES, SUCCESSES PROFILED

LD041912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 4 May 80

["Pool" item: "Tito--Profile"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--Josip Broz Tito, the last of the great leaders of the Second World War, initiator of the movement of non-alignment and architect of the present united, strong and independent Yugoslavia, has departed from the political scene.

The Yugoslavs have received the news with the most profound grief, but aware that the past few decades of the country's development under Tito's leadership have made it possible to resolutely continue along the road of independence, policy of non-alignment and socialist self-management.

Active almost to the last, Tito, 87, personified the autonomous and independent development of not only Yugoslavia, but all peoples of the world who value highly their national independence.

Tito, together with Nehru and An-Nasir, initiated the creation of the movement of non-alignment. Tito became a historic figure, because he entered unwaveringly the front ranks of the struggle for the freedom and independence of all peoples.

For the past 35 years, there has not been a single progressive movement in the world, not a single victim of aggression without Yugoslavia and Tito on their side. Tito invested all his strength and energies in this worldwide front for peace and co-existence.

From 1944 to the end of 1979, he had about 600 meetings with heads of state, prime ministers, presidents and general secretaries of communist, socialist and workers' parties, leaders of liberation movements.

He left a deep impression with his unusual frankness, consistency and firmness in defence of his commitments, but he was by no means rigid. On the contrary, all who had the opportunity to be in direct contact with him, agree that Tito was unusually flexible and that he always distinguished himself by his openmindedness and understanding, by the wide range of his views--man and a statesman.

Tito chaired the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade, in 1961, participated in all summit meetings of non-aligned countries and lived to see the movement of non-alignment becaome a real, independent, non-bloc and universal force in the struggle for peace and stability in the world.

He lived to see the movement become a real force in the struggle for general and complete disarmament, for the establishment of new political and economic relations in the world and the creation of forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemony and all other forms of foreign domination and pressure.

Born on May 25, 1892 to a poor farmer's family in Kumrovec, he was an active member of the workers' movement from his boyhood. Tito participated in the October Revolution in Russia. Later, he became a member of the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, to come to its head in 1937.

Torn with factional strife in the preceding period, with its leadership abroad, the party soon consolidated its ranks and became a real, independent political force in the country. Under the harsh conditions of underground struggle and persecutions in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the CPY--its leadership now in the country--was the only force that could and that did launch a nation-wide uprising in 1941, when the country was occupied by the Nazi fascists.

Tito was the founder, organizer and supreme commander of the people's liberation army and Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the technically and numberically far more powerful occupying forces.

Tito belonged to that generation of Second World-War leaders which also included Roosevelt, Churchill and others.

During the first post-war years of Western pressure on Yugoslavia and the well-known days of the Cominform from 1948, Tito confirmed himself once again as leader of the people and statesman of supreme quality.

In 1948, Yugoslavia became the target of Stalin's policy and concept of socialism, which, allegedly, can only be built according to a uniform model and general line established at a single center. This lay at the core of the conflict between Yugoslavia and the countries which signed the Cominform resolution. Tito's resolute "no" to such a concept was the result of Yugoslavia's independent road to socialism, outlined and prepared during the people's liberation war, the national and social revolution of the Yugoslav peoples. In this situation, another question of historic importance emerged. It concerned relations such as they were and such as they ought to be amongst socialist states and communist parties, and the principles of cooperation amongst states in general--principles of independence, non-interference and equality.

The processes subsequently initiated within the communist and workers' movement have affirmed these new principles of equality, which are today widely accepted by the majority of communist and workers' parties. This is part of their endeavors to develop their relations on the principles of internationalist solidarity and responsibility to their own working class and people, as demonstrated, for example, by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties of 1976, to which Tito gave a remarkable contribution precisely in this field.

Only five years after the end of the war, in 1950, Yugoslavia announced that it was embarking upon a new road in its internal development--the road of building a self-management socialist society. It was again Tito who explained this act, the handing over of factories to the workers for management, in the Parliament. It was a continuation of the system of people's government, which was created in the most difficult periods of the Second World War.

From that time to the present day, self-management has passed through a lengthy process of development and has become an integral economic and political system in Yugoslavia.

A powerful delegation system has also been built up, taking the place of the classic parliamentary system. Thus, at present, about 2.5 million of the 22 million Yugoslavs engage directly in decision-making in the representative bodies. Their primary duty is to express the will and opinions of those they represent.

The Yugoslavs, to whom this road of independent development is a lasting commitment and a source of valuable experience, are determined to continue upon it in the future too. They are aware of their strength and maturity, of the strength of those eight million people who are prepared to take up arms in defence of their system at any time and against any enemy. They are equally prepared to work for the creation of new material values and for a higher standard of living.

Yugoslavia's consistently independent policy, based on the principles of non-alignment as its lasting commitment, has made it, under Tito's leadership, one of the most stable countries in the world and one with the most friends. The solution of the national question in Yugoslavia, where several nations and nationalities live in complete equality in six federal republics and two provinces, has also contributed to Yugoslavia's stability and stature in the world. This too has made it possible for this country and its tireless president to play, through the enormous amount of activity, a major contructive role in world affairs and in the struggle for peace and justice. This role of Tito's was well described, during a meeting with the Yugoslav president, by President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Sekou Toure said: "You are one of the few heads of state who enjoy the confidence of all upright and freedom-loving peoples, as you have been contributing for over half a century and are still contributing, unswervingly and shrewdly, to defence of the cause of peace in the world and in every country...The whole world rightly considers you to be the true and constant creator of all the values of the SFRY...Your historic role is not limited to the national boundaries of your country, for you have proven yourself on the international scene by your political qualities, social and human virtues, which have also made you the perfect embodiment of the profound aspirations of all peoples of the world...You were the founder and you remain one of the great sources of inspiration and the untiring champion of non-alignment, which constitutes a manifestation of the wish for ideologic, political and economic independence."

The greatness of Tito, therefore, does not lie only in what he accomplished in the particular stages of the development of Yugoslavia and of world relations. It also lies in the fact that he has built up an integral system in Yugoslavia which will outlive both himself, and present and future generations, and that, in international relations, he has made a historic contribution to the affirmation of principles which will continue to be the property of all free and independent people on earth.

PRESIDENCY DECISION ON TITO'S SUCCESSORS ANNOUNCED

Kolisevski Assumes President's Post

LD042127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--On the basis of Article 328, paragraph 6 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency, at its session on 4 May 1980, adopted the decision on the taking over of the function of the president of the SFRY Presidency:

1. With the termination of the function of the president of the republic, the function of the president of the SFRY Presidency, in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, is being assumed by Lazar Kolisevski, who up to now has been vice president of the SFRY Preisdency.

2. This decision comes into force immediately.

Mijatovic Elected Vice President

LD042128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2116 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--On the basis of Article 327 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency, at its session on 4 May 1980, adopted the decision on the election of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency:

Cvijetin Mijatovic, Presidency member from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, has been elected vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

Constitutional Principles of Presidency

LD050052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski today took over the post of president of this collective organ which under the Constitution performs all functions of the head of state. Under the same decision of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic has been elected Presidency of Yugoslavia vice-president.

Distinguished Yugoslav official Lazar Kolisevski, 66, was elected Presidency of Yugoslavia member in May 1974. At the proposal of Marshal Tito, the mandate of Kolisevski and all other members of the highest Yugoslav collective organ was, in keeping with constitutional provisions, extended for another term, until May 1984. The Yugoslav Constitution envisages, however, that the nine members of the collective Presidency must in turn and for a one-year period hold the post of Presidency of Yugoslavia president.

"With the cessation of the function of president of the republic (exercised by Josip Broz Tito) the Presidency of Yugoslavia exercises all rights and duties vested in it under the Constitution and the Presidency vice-president becomes the Presidency president and holds the post until the term for which he was elected Presidency vice-president expires". In keeping with the respective constitutional provision, (Article 320 of the Constitution on February 21, 1974), hitherto Presidency vice-president Kolisevski will act as Presidency of Yugoslavia president until May 16 of this year when the Presidency will, in keeping with constitutional provisions and its rules of procedure, elect a new Presidency president for the next one-year period.

Up to now, the Presidency of Yugoslavia was headed by Marshal Tito who had the title of president of the republic. Exclusively for President Tito, the Constitution explicitly provided the possibility of his being elected to the post by the general and secret ballot in the Assembly, without limitation as to the tenure of office. In adopting the Constitution, the Assembly of Yugoslavia passed a resolution approving the election of Josip Broz Tito as president for life. For all other members of the Presidency--one from each of the six federal republics and two autonomous provinces--Article 321 of the Constitution limits the election to this highest office to two consecutive terms. All members of the existing Presidency, with the exception of Sergej Kraigher, representative of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, were elected for the first term in May 1974, and for the second in May 1979. Sergej Kraigher was elected for the first time in May 1979, after the seat of Slovenia had been vacated in February 1979 by the death of Tito's close associate Edvard Kardelj.

Members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia are elected by the general and secret ballot in the assemblies of the six socialist republics and two autonomous provinces, each electing one representative.

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Members of the Presidency enjoy regular immunity as deputies. If they are prevented from exercising their function, acting for them in the Presidency are presidents of the assemblies of their particular republics or provinces.

In addition to Presidency President Lazar Kolisevski, who represents the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the highest federal organ, the Presidency members are:

-Petar Stambolic (Socialist Republic of Serbia), held the post of Presidency vice-president for the 1974-75 term;

-Dr Vladimir Bakaric (Socialist Republic of Croatia) Presidency vice-president 1975/76;

-Vidoje Zarkovic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro), Presidency vice-president 1976/77;

-Stevan Dorojski (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) Presidency vice-president 1977/78;

-Fadilj Hodza (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo), Presidency vice-president 1977/78;

-Cvijetin Mijatovic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina), today elected Presidency vice-president; and

-Sergej Kraigher (Socialist Republic of Slovenia).

Under Article 321 of the Yugoslav Constitution, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia president has been ex-officio member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Since President of the Republic Tito was also the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the highest party organs are now to elect their representative to the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The 1974 Yugoslav Constitution, in its second chapter, in detail specifies the rights and duties of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the highest collective organ with traditional functions of the head of state. Particularly important are the rights and duties of the collective body in terms of the country's defense. "Nobody has the right to recognize or sign a capitulation or to accept or recognize the occupation of the socialist federal republic or any part of it", Article 328 states and adds that "nobody has the right to prevent Yugoslavia's citizens from struggling against the enemy who has attacked the country". Article 237 states that "it is the inviolable and inalienable right and duty of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the working people and citizens to protect and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutionally defined social order of Yugoslavia". Article 341 envisages "general conscription of all citizens".

Before taking the office, the president and the members of the Presidency take an oath. According to the Constitution, this solemn declaration reads: "I declare that I will strive for the protection of the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country and implementation of the power of the working class and all working people, that I will endeavour for the realization of brotherhood and unity as well as equality of the nations and nationalities, for the development of socialist self-management society and realization of the common interests of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that I will abide by the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and federal laws, and that I will exercise my duty conscientiously and responsibly".

New Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Kolisevski was born on February 12, 1914. Before the war, as a metal worker, he joined the ranks of Yugoslav communists. Kolisevski participated in the liberation war (1941-1945) in the ranks of Tito's partisans.

Kolisevski is the bearer of the Partisan 1941 medal and the National Hero medal. After the war, Kolisevski was for a time premier of the republican Government of Macedonia and later held ranking posts both in Macedonia and the federation. Frequently, assigned by President Tito, he went on missions to foreign countries and over the past few years visited numerous countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

PRESIDENCY, LCY ANNOUNCE DETAILS OF TITO'S FUNERAL

LD042118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 4 May 80

["Announcement"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The mortal remains of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY, will be transfered by special train from Ljubljana to Belgrade where it will arrive at 1700 on 5 May.

The mortal remains of Comrade Tito will be accompanied in the special train by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SWAPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Vlado Scekic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia; Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dzemil Sarac, under secretary of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The working people and citizens of Ljubljana and Zagreb may bid farewell and pay homage to Comrade Tito at the Ljubljana railway station and the main railway station in Zagreb.

The working people and citizens of Belgrade can receive and pay homage to Comrade Tito at the main railway station in Belgrade, from where the mortal remains will be transferred to the SFRY Assembly building.

The mortal remains of Josip Broz Tito will lie in state in the SFRY Assembly building from 1800 on 5 May 1980, to 1200 on 8 May 1980. During this time, guards of honor will be mounted in turn by the representatives of all organs and organizations of the federation, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, organizations of associated labor in which Comrade Tito worked and other organizations, and delegations of the capitals of the republics and provinces, the Zagreb organization of the League of Communists, his native Kumrovec, and the armed forces. The working people and citizens can pay homage to Comrade Tito by passing the catafalque with his mortal remains from 2000 on 5 May to 0800 on 8 May 1980.

Wreaths will be laid before the catafalque containing the mortal remains of Comrade Tito by Comrade Tito's family, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Assembly, presidencies of sociopolitical organizations, delegations of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, delegations of the armed forces and foreign delegations. All other organizations and institutions in the country, as well as the working people and citizens can, instead of sending wreaths and flowers, contribute to Tito's fund for the scholarships of young workers.

A central commemorative session of the highest organs and organizations of the federation will be held at 1100 on 6 May 1980 in the main hall of the trade union building in Belgrade. Commemorative sessions will also be held in the republics, autonomous provinces and main sociopolitical communities, as well as in self-managing organizations and communities and other institutes and institutions.

The formal funeral procession with the mortal remains will leave the SFRY Assembly building at 1200 on 8 May 1980 and proceed along Knez Milos street and the Boulevard of the October Revolution by the 25 May museum to the place of internment at Dedinje, in the circle of Uzica Street No. 15.

Condolences of the heads of foreign state delegations will be received at the Palace of the Federation by the president of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the federal secretary for foreign affairs. Condolences of the heads of delegations of foreign communist, socialist, social democratic and other parties and liberation movements will be received at the palace of sociopolitical organizations by the chairman of the LCY Central Committee, the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and other members of the Presidium and officials of other federal organs of sociopolitical organizations.

Books of condolences for entries by foreign delegations will be at the Palace of the Federation and at the Palace of the sociopolitical organizations. Books of condolences for entries by the working people and citizens will be in all municipalities.

[Signed] the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee

Kolisevski Order on Artillery Salute

LD042150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2118 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, has issued the following order of the day: On the basis of Article 328, Paragraph 2 of the SFRY Constitution, I command that on the day of the funeral of the President of the SFRY, President of the LCY and Supreme Commander of Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Comrade Jsoip Broz Tito:

A 42-gun salute be fired from 48 artillery pieces in Belgrade, the capital of the SFRY; and a 20-gun salute from 12 artillery pieces be fired in the capitals of the socialist republics--Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd.

[Signed] Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency

Seven Days National Mourning

LD042240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Immediately after the meeting of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] held an extraordinary session and adopted a decision on all-people's mourning.

Expressing the feeling of sorrow and pain of all our peoples and nationalities, and of the working class, the working people and the citizens of the SFRY on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, leader and hero of our national liberation struggle, socialist revolution and socialist construction; the strategist of all our victories in war and peace; a giant in the struggle for the fulfillment of the historic aims of the working class and for the freedom and independence of our country, for equality and unbreakable brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, for socialist self-management, for man's happiness and well-being, and for humane relations between people; the architect of the policy and movement for nonalignment; and an unshakable fighter for peace in the world--the FEC adopts the following decision on 7 days of all-people's mourning.

1. In connection with the death of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the President of the LCY and the Supreme Commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Comrade Josip Broz Tito, there will be 7 days of all-people's mourning from 4-10 May of this year.

2. During the period of all-people's mourning, the flags on all state and public buildings will be flying at half-mast.

3. During the days of all-people's mourning, all public events, cultural, recreational sports and other programs in the country are cancelled.

[Dated] Belgrade, 4 May 1980

CITIZENS 'NUMB' WITH GRIEF, SORROW AT TITO'S DEATH

LD042220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 4 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is in grief this evening. President Tito has died. The saddest news reached the 22 million Yugoslavs over all radio and television stations just before 1900 hours local time. The Yugoslav president died at 1505 hours today, after 115 days of hard battle against the effects of two difficult operations.

The news on the death of President Tito was announced by the Yugoslav state and party leadership in a proclamation to the population. In the streets or before their radio and TV sets, people in Belgrade became numb with grief. The news has not come entirely unexpected, because the unavoidable had virtually been indicated in the latest medical bulletins which spoke of deterioration in Tito's condition in recent weeks and days, but the sorrow and grief are nevertheless immeasurable. A seven-day national mourning has been declared throughout the country. The national and party flags, hoisted in honour of May Day are now flying at half-mast.

The special "Blue Train" with the body of the Yugoslav president will start tomorrow from Ljubljana, where Tito was in hospital since January 12. With brief stops on the way, especially in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Croatia, the train is expected in Belgrade tomorrow afternoon.

Tito's bdoy will lay in state for three days in the Federal Assembly building. The funeral of the most outstanding Yugoslav leader, who dominated the domestic and international scenes for full 40 years, will take place on May 8 in the afternoon. Tito's body will be interred in a tomb on the grounds of his (?favorite) residence near the May 25 museum, which has been named after Tito's birthday, celebrated in Yugoslavia also as Youth Day.

The main commemoration is to take place in Belgrade's trade union centre on (?6 May). Books of mourning have been opened in all cities and municipalities in Yugoslavia and in Yugoslav embassies and consulates abroad.

Tito has died--this was on everybody's lips in Belgrade where people listened attentively to the first news broadcast on the radio and television. For several hours now, all Yugoslav radio and TV stations have been broadcasting the sad news to all bereaved Yugoslavs. Workers and other employees began to gather in their factories and institutions which are closed on Sundays. Yugoslavia is in sorrow, but on its feet--determined to continue along Tito's road.

LJUBLJANA SAWPY PROCLAIMS MOURNING, FAREWELL FOR 5 MAY

LD042158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2022 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana has issued the following proclamation:

"People of Ljubljana! Our Tito is dead. The cruel truth has shaken us immensely. The pain which we feel unites us--we who are courageous and united and who are firmly resolved to continue his and our revolution. When he leaves Ljubljana for the last time, the working people and citizens, rallied in sociopolitical organizations, with sorrow in their harts and with faith in the future, shall take leave of him tomorrow, Monday, 5 May, at (?0730) in the Square of the Revolution in front of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and along the [word indistinct] Tito and Masarik Street to the railway station," says the proclamation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana.

TITO'S FUNERAL PROCESSION BEGINS FROM LJUBLJANA

AU050856 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene at 0640 GMT on 5 May begins a live relay from the Republic Square in front of the Slovene Assembly building in Ljubljana of the first part of President Tito's last journey, from Ljubljana via Zagreb to Belgrade, and the ceremonies accompanying it.

The coffin with Tito's body is brought out of the Assembly building at 0645, amid the rolling of drums. Church bells are heard tolling in the background. Six guardsmen lay the coffin on a bier in the square. The announcer says that Tito's sons Zarko and Miso are at the coffin.

The following leaders are listed as present: Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council; Vlado Scekic, member of the Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Associations; Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Conference of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth; Stana Tomasevic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dzemil Sarac, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The Yugoslav national anthem is played and a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia--including Viktor Avbelj, Franc Popit, Mitja Ribicic, Miran Kucan, Anton Vratusa, Franc Setinc, Vinko Hafner, Marjan Drozen, Janez Vipotnik and Generals Franc Tavcar and Branko Jerkic--lays a wreath at the bier.

At 0650, Marjan Rozic, president of the Ljubljana City Assembly, begins his oration saying that Ljubljana is taking its last leave of its great honorary citizen and hero, "but what is staying with us and uniting us in the road to the future is a united, stable, Tito's socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia, a magnificent and lasting monument of your work." Rozic calls Tito, " forger of freedom and a giant of modern socialism, fighter, strategist and ideologist whom we justly count among the peak of the giants of socialism, Marx, Engels and Lenin." Rozic ends his speech at 0703 GMT, and a song about Tito is sung by a choir.

At 0705 GMT, drums roll, the coffin is loaded on a hearse, and the funeral procession starts on its way to the railroad station. The cortege reaches the station at 0718 GMT and the coffin is carried to the Blue Train waiting there. The anthem-like song, "Yugoslavia", is sung by a choir. The party travelling with Tito enters the train.

At 0730 GMT, sirens sound when the train pulls out of the station on its way to Zagreb and Belgrade. The relay ends at 0733 GMT.

Report on Zagreb Ceremony

AU051145 [Editorial Report] Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0935 GMT on 5 May, jointly with Belgrade, Ljubljana, Novi Sad, Sarajevo and Titograd radios, carries a live relay from the Zagreb main railroad station where the city pays its last tribute to Tito. The Blue Train with Tito's body is reported to enter the station at 0938 GMT. Those traveling on the train with the coffin are reported as Fadilj Hodza, Stane Dolanc, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Vlado Scekic, Vasil Tupurkovski, Stana Tomasevic, Branislav Ikonic, Dzemil Sarac and Tito's sons Zarko and Miso. Six guards officers carry Tito's coffin to the square in front of the station and place it on a bier. Among the Croatian leaders attending the ceremony, the announcer lists Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Ivica Gretic, Milutin Baltic, Jovo Urgcic, Ivo Latin, Dragutin Plasc, Stjepan Kundic and Vlado Pirkovic.

A choir sings a sing, and at 0945 GMT Dragutin Plasc, president of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb, delivers an oration, ending at 0952 GMT. A choir sings mournful songs, a military band plays a funeral march, and the guardsmen carry the coffin back to the station at 1003 GMT. The coffin is loaded on the Blue Train which leaves the station amid wailing of sirens at 1012 GMT. The relay ends at 1014 GMT.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TITO FAMILY

LD042137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee sent the following condolences to the family of the President of the Republic Tito:

"The family of Josip Broz Tito: The Central Committee, all members of the LCY, the working class, the working people and citizens of our socialist country are with you in the most profound sorrow for our beloved Comrade Tito. The best son of our country came from the Broz family. Let his everlasting work and his human greatness be your consolation.

"We are proud that our revolution and our country were led by Tito's historic personality. With Tito we won the battles for a happier life and freedom of people, for the independence and unity of the country, for peace and cooperation between peoples. With Tito the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia took their destiny into their own hands. The present and future generations will continue on Tito's road in an upright manner. Comrade Tito will continue to live in the hearts of all people of our country, in all cells of our self-managing socialist society, and will be permanently remembered by the fighters for freedom and social progress in the world. Extending deep and sincere condolences,

"The LCY Central Committee"

LJUBICIC SENDS CONDOLENCES, PLEDGES ARMED FORCES' LOYALTY

LD050856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2036 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, sent the following condolences to the SFRY Presidency:

Dear comrades, the members of the Armed Forces received the news of the death of Comrade Tito, their supreme commander, with immense sorrow and pain.

We consider the death of Comrade Tito an irrevocable loss for all our peoples and nationalities, for the Yugoslav revolutionary movement, for progressive mankind.

Comrade Tito was and remains the most outstanding personality of our history and a giant in the contemporary epoch, whose activity is woven in all its trends. His name and personality symbolize the most glorious victories and gigantic successes which our brotherly Yugoslav peoples and nationalities achieved in the national liberation war and revolution, in building the country's material wealth, in the development of social relations on the basis of socialist self-management and in the international affirmation of Yugoslavia as an independent and nonaligned country.

His creative genius was also expressed in the creation, development and building of our armed forces. As supreme commander from the days of uprising in 1941 to his last days, Marshal Tito--with his ideas as an ideologist, military theoretician and strategist, and with his direct practice as a revolutionary, military leader and heroic fighter--constantly inspired us and trained us for victories over occupiers and the country's traitors and for resolute defense of the achievements of the socialist revolution from all who would in any way threaten them.

At the time of the death of our president of the republic and supreme commander, we consider it to be our highest duty and responsibility to express our loyalty to the noble ideals and works for which he struggled and our readiness to unshakeably and resolutely to carry out, as he taught us, every task you set us in the building and development of the country and especially in the defense and protection of freedom, independence and constitutional order of the SFRY.

EKSPRES POLITIKA CONDEMNS BLOC POWERS' USE OF MILITARY FORCE

LD131305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily EKSPRES POLITIKA assesses the invoking of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter in justification of the use of military force as a clear example of attempts to fog actual facts and subordinate the vital document to bloc interests.

In the commentary, the daily refers to the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea, the Soviet in Afghanistan and the violation of Iran's sovereignty on the part of the United States with the attempted action to rescue the U.S. hostages. The daily notes that what is common to the above actions is that they have been most sharply condemned by the democratic public and that their principals have all resorted to the easily seen through maneuver of invoking Article 51 of the United Nations charter to justify the actions.

By taking the above actions, the respective countries acted contrary to the spirit of Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, an article which primarily deals with the protection of United Nations member countries in case of armed attacks from the outside, EKSPRES POLITIKA underlines.

The most recent action, the Belgrade daily writes, is a new and drastic confirmation of no change in the behavior of blocs, the daily writes.

EKSPRES POLITIKA sets out that the world democratic public as a whole and the overwhelming majority of U.N. member-countries publicly condemned, at the initiative of non-aligned countries, the entry of foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The same, the daily adds, is to be expected in the case of the U.S. adventure in Iran.

In conclusion, EKSPRES POLITIKA writes that "time, nevertheless, works for a democratic development in the world and not the policy of force which, in effect, no one and under no pretext approves of any longer.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

AU021858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1, 2 May 80 p 1

[May Day proclamation of the LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council, the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans Associations and the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 April, TANJUG--The leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations in the federation have issued the following May Day greetings on the occasion of the international labor holiday:

On May Day, the international labor holiday, we congratulate the workers class, the working people of town and country, veterans of the national liberation war, the youth, pioneers, personnel of the armed forces and the security organs, all citizens of the SFRY in the country and abroad.

All our peoples and nationalities, deeply concerned about the health of President Tito, manifest even more resolutely their strength and readiness to permanently protect and further develop their socialist self-managing community, its freedom, independence, brotherhood, unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities and to strengthen its all-people's defense and social self-protection. The awareness of the inseparable links between our revolution and Tito is common to all. We are very proud that Tito's work is accepted and respected by all progressive forces in the world. It is with joy that we welcome the support of the progressive peace-loving world to the socialist, self-managing and independent development of nonaligned Tito's Yugoslavia, for it shows our internal strength and our international position.

On the labor holiday this year we mark the 30th anniversary of self-management. A consistent struggle for the affirmation of the functioning of all organs and institutions of the political system on the foundations of the constitution, the advancement of socialist self-management, the growing position of the working man in the development and strengthening of the delegate system, the realization of the power of the workers class over overall social reproduction, the earning of income and the distribution according to work and the results of work, and Tito's initiative on the advancement of collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking have become the property of our people and the foundations of development of our country.

The LCY and all organized socialist forces create with their activities favorable conditions and struggle for a consistent implementation of the agreed measures on the policy of economic stabilization and for the full responsibility of all self-managing, social and state organs. Faced with certain economic difficulties, we must even more resolutely wage the battle for stabilization. Our basic task is to insure lastingly better economic results through higher and more economical production, greater productivity and struggle for a higher income through work and saving. This action demands full involvement and responsible decisionmaking and disciplined behavior of each individual and of society as a whole. The further economic and other development of our country will be made possible through a self-managing adoption of new medium-term plans of socioeconomic development.

The rich potentials of human creativity and the multiplicity of the forms of the self-managing delegate system create the conditions for the working man to decide on his own development through all forms of democratic organization. The workers class and all the working people in the self-managing associated labor should struggle even more persistently for their consitutional right to decide fully on the conditions and results of their labor.

We extend full support to all the peace-loving forces and we struggle for the relaxation of tension in international affairs and for peace in the world. [paragraph continues]

We affirm the basic directions of our foreign policy, of our democratic system, of our socialist self-management and our consistent policy of national equality and we struggle for the full implementation of the policy of nonalignment. The principled policy of nonaligned Yugsoalvia and Tito's work give us full justification for the appeal to all the peace-loving forces to struggle energetically for peace and freedom in the world. Yugoslavia's active role in world developments, its international reputation and Comrade Tito's reputation require us, particularly now when uncertainty and a danger for peace exist in the world, to struggle even more willingly and resolutely against all kinds of aggression, interventions and arbitrary solutions of international conflicts, and for an economic and political equality in the world.

Under the leadership of the LCY, while following Tito's work, we are strengthening and preserving socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity and we are marching united in battles and victories for the great future of the working man, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

A happy May Day.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee; the SAWPY Federal Conference; the Council of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions; the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations of the National Liberation War; the conference of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth.

COLOVIC VIEWS OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT MEETING

AU032000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Last week the first OAU economic summit meeting was held in Lagos. The African leaders adopted a resolution on forming a common African market by the year 2000. This is what Dragan Colovic says about this:

This important summit meeting of the African developing countries was held at an important moment of substantial preparations of the international community for a special session of the UN General Assembly, which will discuss the strategy of the third decade of development at the end of the year. It is expected that at this session talks will begin between the developed and the developing countries on the key problems of building a new international economic system.

It is well known that in the preparations for the special session of the UN General Assembly everything is not proceeding smoothly because of a strong resistance on the part of certain developed countries, as well as certain reservations of the individual groups of the developed countries to the proposals and initiatives made by the developing countries. This resistance and these reservations predominantly refer to the key questions of international economic relations, such as world trade, a more accelerated industrial development of the developing countries and a reform of the international monetary system and the system of financing. Those precisely are the key levers of the old system of international economic relations with which the developing countries are still being held by the reins, that is, under constant control, while the development of the developing countries is directed according to the interests and needs of the developed countries.

For this reason the first OAU economic summit meeting marks a new step in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African countries on the principles of a greater national and collective reliance on one's own forces.

The African leaders gathered in Lagos were determined that their countries should in the near future win the victory for full independence in managing their economic affairs, in the production of food, in a perceptible improvement of their mutual links of transportation and communications, in coordinating the plans of industrial development, for a joint solution of the energy problems and, what appears to be the most important, to create a common African market. Thus, they want to remove the present unnatural fragmentation and division of their market, and, naturally to reduce the great dependence on the former metropolitan countries, inherited from the colonial period. The extent of this fragmentation can be illustrated best by the example that certain African leaders, wishing to have a telephone conversation, must even now establish telephone links via London or some other former colonial center.

That and numerous other examples of dependence, particularly in the field of trade and finance, obviously confirm that many African countries, still depend to a great extent economically on the developed countries and their markets and institutions. The Lagos meeting stressed the resoluteness of the African countries to have an influence on their own destiny and, by creating a firm economic community, to ensure a more certain future in which they would be the complete masters of their vast natural and human resources which are now, through the inherited mechanisms of international economic relations, predominantly used for the progress of the developed countries.

Naturally, the just concluded OAU economic summit meeting should also be appraised as a direct contribution of the African countries to realizing the goals of the new economic system and a more equitable international economic cooperation. There can be no doubt that that opens for our country greater possibilities for promoting cooperation with the African countries since our economy and the economy of those countries are complementary in many ways.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY VRHOVEC PAYS VISIT TO IRAQ

Departure From Belgrade

LD041337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left today on an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq. Vrhovec is returning the visit which his Iraqi counterpart, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, made to our country in January of this year.

At Surcin Airport Vrhovec and his associates were seen off by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the send-off were Hikmet Ozkan, Turkish ambassador in Belgrade, and (Salih Salim), charge d'affaires at the Iraqi Embassy in Belgrade.

TANJUG Views Visit

LD041836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 4 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, May 4 (TANJUG)--The visit to Baghdad by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, will be an opportunity for exchange of opinions on current world developments with special reference to the current activity of non-aligned countries. As expected, it will also be an opportunity to coodinate Yugoslav and Iraq actions so that the voice of non-aligned countries may find stronger expression in relations to events on the world political scene.

According to sources here, the visit could also be placed in a wider context of talks among the non-aligned on the coming stages of preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad. The Yugoslav-Iraqi talks are also expected to focus on the situation in the regions which attract attention of the international public.

Questions of bilateral cooperation will not be overlooked either in the talks in Baghdad, the sources believe. The possibilities for the further strengthening of all [word indistinct] place Yugoslav-Iraqi relations among (?things) [passage indistinct].

As part of these relations, which are free from all onesided interests, both the point of departure and the stopping point are those at which good is seen for both sides, thus giving rise to genuine mutual understanding and confidence. The current visit will doubtless further deepen the feelings of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Arrival in Iraq

LD042205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, May 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec arrived in Baghdad this evening.

On arrival, Vrhovec stated that Yugoslav-Iraqi relations are very stable and are developing to mutual satisfaction. He particularly stressed that President's Tito and Saddam Husayn have inspired such relations and guided the two countries' diplomacies to develop in this direction.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary stated that Yugoslavia and Iraq consistently pursue the genuine policy of nonalignment and closely cooperate within the non-aligned movement.

Yugoslavia, said Vrhovec, highly esteems Iraq's constructive policy not only in the non-aligned movement, but in international relations in general.

Visit Cut Short

LD050545 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0220 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, May 5 (TANJUG)--"The death of President Tito is an immense loss both for Yugoslavia and Iraq. Tito built all of his personality into the policy and movement of non-alignment whose founder and architect he was. There is nothing more important for us than to follow the path Tito pursued. The Yugoslav president was always a source of inspiration to all non-aligned countries and he made an irreplaceable contribution to shaping the policy of non-alignment."

With the above statement Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi conveyed to visiting Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec deep condolences over the death of President Tito.

The Yugoslav and Iraqi foreign ministers met for an unscheduled meeting yesterday evening on receiving the tragic news from Yugoslavia.

Vrhovec presented to the Iraqi foreign minister a message sent by Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski, on behalf of President Tito, to the Iraqi president. The Yugoslav secretary informed his host that the message is based on assessments of President Tito at the time when the Yugoslav president had planned to send a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn but was prevented from doing so by the grave illness.

During the lengthy talk with Minister Hammadi, Yugoslav Federal Secretary Vrhovec set out Iraq's important role as host of the next, seventh non-aligned summit. Both sides [word indistinct] the conviction that the seventh summit will, just all previous summits, contribute to strengthening the authentic policy of non-alignment as an indispensable and non-bloc factor in the world, which President Tito continually placed emphasis on. The two ministers stressed the need for the non-aligned countries and movement to take an active role and engage themselves towards overcoming the present aggravation in the world situation and, against the use of force against small size and, especially, non-aligned countries.

The Yugoslav and Iraqi foreign ministers also agreed that, in the present international situation, the non-aligned countries must take corresponding steps and action to formulate their stand, examine the overall situation in international relations and its cause [word indistinct] solutions on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment. In this, the two ministers stressed, it is absolutely necessary strictly to take care that nonaligned countries do not become an instrument of big powers in their bloc rivalry. The Yugoslav foreign secretary stressed in particular the importance attached to the policy of non-alignment and underlined that everything must be done for the policy's fullest implementation.

The visit of the Yugoslav foreign secretary to Iraq with full respect and deep understanding of the host, has been cut short. Vrhovec has set out that Yugoslavia attached great importance to the visit to non-aligned Iraq and that all will be done to insure it is realized soon.

Vrhovec yesterday evening left here for Yugoslavia by a special plane.

FEC PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC TO VISIT FRG 'SOON'

LD021518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], is to make an official visit to the FRG soon at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

BRIEFS

METALLURGICAL EQUIPMENT FOR USSR--Ljubljana, April 25, TANJUG--The Litostroj enterprise in Ljubljana (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia) has contracted the export of some 7 million dollars' worth of reducers with the Soviet firm Metalurgimport. This is only one out of a number of contracts concluded by Yugoslav manufacturers in the past month on the export of metallurgical equipment to purchasers in the Soviet Union. Gosa Smederevska Palanka has, for example, signed a contract on the export of 10 coke extractors; Djuro Djakovic--20 crushers and two complete hinges for coke stoves. It is expected that by the end of the year contracts will also be concluded with other Yugoslav manufacturers of this type of eqipment. The planned deadline for the contracted equipment is 1981. It is estimated that the total Yugoslav-Soviet trade will this year reach the value of some four billion dollars, Yugoslav exports accounting for some one billion, 900 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 25 Apr 80 LD]

NEW PANCEVO RADIO STATION--A formal meeting was held this morning on the premises of the Pancevac newspaper and radio broadcasting organization to mark the inauguration of the Pancevo radio station. During the experimental phase, Radio Pancevo will transmit 3 hours of programs daily on VHF 99.6 megahertz. On work days, broadcasts will be from 1430 to 1730, and on Sundays and holidays between 0900 and 1200. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 30 Apr 80 LD]